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SIX WORLD LEADERS SEND DISARMAMENT MESSAGE

PM301220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

["Joint Message to M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan"]

[Text] The world is placing the greatest hopes in your meeting in Geneva next month. All peoples and governments hope you will succeed in stopping the process of growing tension in recent years and in opening up an era of peace and security for the whole of mankind.

You are aware, as we are, of the growth of stockpiles of nuclear weapons which, if used even due to chance or error, will cast us into an abyss of total destruction. No interests can justify this threat to present and future generations. Prevention of nuclear war is thus a key issue not only for our peoples and their destiny, but also for the peoples of all continents. Because the consequences of nuclear war threaten the citizens of all states equally, it is for us, too, exceptionally important that the appropriate conditions are created at your meeting and that concrete steps are taken toward disarmament and peace.

The tragedy of our time is that chiefly because of mutual distrust, it has thus far not proved possible to end the nuclear arms race. The task of strengthening mutual trust is acquiring paramount importance for your security, and for the security of all states and all peoples, as well as for the very existence of the planet on which we all live.

Your meeting is an historic opportunity to decisively break out of the vicious circles of arms race escalation. We hope that having demonstrated the will to establish mutual trust by means of overcoming disagreements, you will provide a fresh stimulus for your bilateral talks, and for the multilateral talks in Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna.

We value positively the fact that this year your governments have begun talks in Geneva on space and nuclear armaments, which must be examined as interconnected issues. We are disturbed by the fact that these talks have not yet yielded any results. In our view, however, the different proposals that have been put forward lately -- and certain events, too, apparently -- give grounds for fresh hope that considerable reductions in nuclear weapons arsenals, together with effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space, will be examined seriously at the bilateral talks in Geneva, in accordance with the decisions we expect from your forthcoming meeting.

In the Delhi declaration, adopted in January of this year, we made a call for a complete cessation of the testing, production, and siting [razmeshcheniye] of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery, and of space armaments, to be followed immediately by considerable reductions in nuclear forces. This would ease the task of preventing an arms race in space and of ending the arms race on earth, and would lead ultimately to the elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

During the time that has passed since January, some of us have had the honor of discussing our proposals with you personally, and with the leaders of other states which possess nuclear weapons. In the Delhi appeal we especially singled out the idea of halting all nuclear weapons tests and of concluding as soon as possible a treaty banning tests completely. In light of the useful talks that have taken place, we have decided to put forward some of our thoughts for examination at your meeting in Geneva.

We propose that you halt all nuclear tests for a year. This period could be prolonged or tests could be stopped forever.

We expect other states possessing nuclear weapons to adopt analogous measures.

We believe such a measure would considerably improve the prospects to concluding serious agreements, and would be a factor restraining the creation [sozdaniye] of new, more rapid and accurate types of weapons, which is now continuing at an unslackening rate, despite the negotiations which are under way.

The problems of monitoring the halt to tests which we propose are difficult ones, but they are not insuperable. It seems to us that you yourselves could find a solution that would satisfy both of you. If you consider it helpful, we are ready to offer you our good services toward helping to create effective monitoring methods.

Monitoring with the help of a third side could assure a high degree of confidence that the testing programs have been halted. In order to attain this goal, we propose that monitoring mechanisms be set up on the territory of our countries.

A truly enormous responsibility has been given to you. We are convinced that the international community will render you support in your efforts. Regarding ourselves, we again declare our readiness to work together with you in the name of ensuring common security and the survival of mankind.

Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India
Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico
Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden
Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina
Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania
Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece

CHERNYSHEV CRITICIZES U.S. TREATY INTERPRETATION

LD291827 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 29 Oct 85

["An Attempt at Undermining the ABM Treaty" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, has arrived in Brussels to continue his attempts at drawing the NATO countries into the "star wars" program and solicit "support" for the far-fetched U.S. charges against the USSR of an alleged violation of the arms control agreement. Yes, as the West European press says, the Pentagon chief will have to encounter something quite different -- a totally different situation -- strong discontent among the allies over Washington's attitude to the Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty, which is without a time limit. It is precisely Weinberger's department which is the main mastermind of "new interpretations" of that highly important document. "Interpretations," which, as the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH admitted, touched off a storm of indignation in the NATO countries.

It is apt to recall that they in Washington loudly declared for everybody to hear on 6 October a "broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty," according to which the development and testing of systems and components under the "star wars" program far from being prohibited are almost sanctioned by the treaty. Moreover, they call in question even the prohibition of the deployment of weapons under that program. If one is to believe them, the limitation was only one -- that the ABM systems and components be based on physical principles other than counter-missiles.

This "discovery" has been made public by Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and prepared at the Pentagon.

Legal adviser F. Kansberg, who has no experience in the field of limitation and reduction of weapons, has presented "conclusions" completely changing the juridical stand of four U.S. presidents, including President Reagan. They amazed even such an experienced "hawk" as Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense. The latter, as the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST said, was extremely happy about the "invention", because he no longer had to rack his brains over how he could fulfill the "instructions" of the Pentagon chief who demanded that possibilities be examined for an effective cancellation of the ABM treaty.

Yet the world public by no means shares the views of McFarlane, Weinberger, and Perle. Even in the United States this "broad interpretation" of the treaty has been described as "outright fraud" and an "irresponsible step". The opinion of Washington's West European allies has been expressed by the British THE TIMES, which said public departure from the rigid framework determined by the treaty as regards the testing and deployment of new weapons, especially of outer space weapons, will have catastrophic consequences. Such a step would trigger angry protests in Western Europe, split public opinion in the United States, and possibly, torpedo the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. "Serious objections", "concern and dissatisfaction" have been expressed even by the Governments of Britain and the FRG, which so zealously support the "star wars" programs.

The U.S. Administration began maneuvering, another "interpretation" of the treaty -- a "restricted" one -- has emerged. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said the United States would implement its program according to this "restrictive interpretation". But what is its meaning? As Larry Speakes, deputy White House press secretary explained, the United States will be committed to the current interpretation given by the President: This is just what he has specified more than once, research and testing. His colleague D. Djerejian added that SDI is a program which, as the President said, includes research, testing, and development.

This is the real price of the "restrictive interpretation."

But where is the "restraint," about which the U.S. representatives speak, if they explain that both research and testing will be carried out during the implementation of the program? Since the ABM Treaty (Article 5) prohibits not only the deployment, but the development and testing of sea, air, outer space or mobile land-based ABM systems or components?

All this means only one thing, the U.S. Administration further intends to violate the ABM Treaty, using as a cover its own "interpretation" of its provisions, which is "convenient: for official Washington. Both of these two "new" interpretations of the treaty -- the "broad" and "restrictive" one -- are in actual fact neither restrictive nor comply with the provisions of the treaty.

Moreover, the U.S. leaders far from dissociating themselves from the "broad" interpretation, have completely solidarized with it. They in Washington officially declared that the President believes a broader interpretation of the ABM Treaty is an appropriate one, yet the administration, acting on his instructions, consented to stick to the restrictive interpretation of the treaty.

Hence, two alarming conclusions signaling danger to the ABM Treaty. First, the limitations under the treaty are viewed by Washington not as a national commitment, but as a "decision of the U.S. President". So far, its "restrictive interpretation" (albeit it is already in conflict with the provisions of the treaty) is "satisfactory" for the United States, since under the schedule of the "star wars" program the time has not yet come for full-scale testing of outer space-based ABM systems and components. Second, the U.S. Administration may switch over at any time to a "broad interpretation" as soon as those who work on the program need it.

Hence, the remaining serious concern among the U.S. allies, they believe the U.S. Administration's policy remains uncertain. But, an erosion of the ABM Treaty will have catastrophic consequences for the treaty itself and for the whole process of limitation and reduction of arms.

U.S. USES 'DECEPTION FACTOR' TO HINDER ACCORD

LD231659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (TASS) -- "According to Washington's logic, the implementation of the 'star wars' program will lead to a stable peace and disarmament," writes Aleksandr Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "A lie? Evidently. While the White House makes thunderous speeches in support of SDI, the Pentagon and headquarters of U.S. military monopolies are working out more and more plans for insuring U.S. strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, and hatching plans for a U.S. victory in nuclear war."

"Thus THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST recently reported that the U.S. military department had concluded a contract with Boeing Corporation for the development of a new system for basing MX strategic missiles. The essence of it is: The launch installations, in armored containers, are to be transported by special vehicles in underground tunnels, constantly moving each missile through several shafts."

"The 'crux' of this system, according to Senator Pete Wilson, who champions it, is in the 'deception factor.' First, the continual moving around of the launch installations between shafts would make it difficult to count how many missiles are operationally ready. Second, the capability for a quick change of positions would make it difficult to detect in time a missile launch in the event of the United States unleashing a nuclear war; that is, the new system is intended to reduce considerably checks on the U.S. nuclear strategic weapons," the author stresses.

"Meanwhile the U.S. spokesmen at the disarmament talks are always making assertions about Washington's concern about the verification problem and frequently put it to the fore. Their words are one thing; but in practice, is it the 'deception factor'?"

UN 1ST COMMITTEE DELEGATES SUPPORT SOVIET MOVES

LD300300 Moscow TASS in English 2303 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] New York October TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyascheslav Chernyshev reports:

The ending and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests constitutes one of the main themes of debates at the First Committee (political and security, including the regulation of armaments) of the U.N. General Assembly.

In the course of the debates most of the delegations spoke for the early ending of the tests, which are an accelerator of the nuclear arms race, and support the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions as a concrete contribution towards the removal of the nuclear threat. At the same time representatives of the international community point out the grave responsibility incurred by the USA and some of its NATO allies by rejecting talks on this problem.

The efforts of the community of nations, the permanent representatives of Laos, Kithong Vongsai said, are hampered by the imperialist forces, which are seeking the quantitative and qualitative escalation of nuclear armaments.

Syrian representative A. al-Atassi called upon the USA and its allies to disabuse themselves of the illusion of the winnability of nuclear war and to stop raising barriers in the way of a treaty on complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The delegates of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and other countries pointed out the deep worry caused at the United Nations by Washington's intention to carry through at all costs its large-scale programmes for the buildup and modernisation of nuclear weapons and the development and deployment of space strike weapons with a view to achieving military superiority.

The Soviet Union has always believed that the early prohibition and ending of nuclear weapon tests would meet the interests of mankind as a whole, Soviet delegate V. Petrovskiy said. This measure would help to raise an effective barrier in the way of improvements in those weapons of mass destruction and simultaneously to tighten the non-proliferation regime. Brakes would effectively be applied to the nuclear arms race. The test ban would actually lessen the threat of nuclear war. The USSR, the Soviet delegate stressed, advocates progress in all avenues without exception that are leading to the removal of the nuclear threat, and is prepared to resolve this problem without delay at any forum, naturally, on the basis of reciprocity.

'FAKED' U.S. REPORT ON SOVIET CW POTENTIAL REBUTTED

LD292311 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 29 TASS -- In an attempt at distracting public attention from its own preparations in the field of chemical weapons, the United States is whipping up a propaganda hysteria around some "Soviet chemical potential". A faked report on that subject has been issued by the Pentagon. The report on "The Threat of Soviet Chemical Weapons" is a collection of inventions about a "build-up of the Soviet chemical arsenal" and "the use of chemical weapons in the countries of Asia" designed to convince people that the Soviet Union "continues to pose a threat as regards the possible use of chemical weapons against the USA." In so doing, it passes over in silence evidence by American scientists and experts, who repeatedly refuted the lies about the Soviet Union's preparations for chemical warfare.

The fresh anti-Soviet invention is clearly timed to the debate opening in Congress on the appropriation in 1986 fiscal year of funds for the Pentagon for the production of binary munitions. This weapon is to be deployed chiefly outside the USA, above all, in Western Europe.

The USA has declined all the Soviet proposals on a ban on chemical weapons. In 1976 and 1980, bilateral Soviet-American talks on that issue were held on the USSR's initiative yet they were unilaterally broken up by Washington. Instead of a constructive search for ways to prohibit and destroy chemical weapons they in Washington prefer to put forward proposals that have nothing to do with the wish to outlaw chemical weapons.

U.S. CW PLANS THREATEN EUROPEAN THEATER

LD300035 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Excerpts] Several years ago a Pentagon computer arrived at an amazing conclusion: It said there could be no world war in 1914. The Pentagon's report on chemical weapons is just as absurd, although, of course, it is a more sinister document. It's been long since NATO adopted a doctrine of warfare in Europe that was born in the United States under the name of Air-Land Battle.

The doctrine was fed into the NATO military machine and is being carried out in all of its aspects under strong pressure from Washington. It provides for a combined use in the European theater of both nuclear and offensive chemical and bacteriological weapons.

To promote the doctrine, the United States has been developing a new generation of chemical weapons: binary weapons. The present stocks of chemical weapons in the United States alone totals 150,000 tons. Despite this, in its report the Pentagon tries to represent itself as defenseless in the face of what it describes as a Soviet chemical threat. This is truly unique information, or to be more precise, misinformation. What is more, the Pentagon claims that Western Europe is just as defenseless although it is well known that the United States has long since drawn that region into active preparations for chemical warfare. Britain, for one, has large stocks of chemical weapons belonging to NATO. Offensive operations involving chemical weapons are being practiced in Porton Down and new toxic agents are being tested on troops.

The British Government has never denied that Britain (?has) chemical weapons. There have been reports that the Americans are secretly bringing chemical warheads to their cruise missile bases in Britain. As a British authority in the field, Stephen Rose, has observed, if the NATO governments had been really alarmed by some threat of Soviet toxic chemicals in Europe, they would have launched a program of civil defense (?for) their population. As for chemical [word indistinct] of toxic agents, it has nothing to do with defense, the British expert says. Those who want to repel an attack do not need toxic chemicals.

The U.S. Administration still rejects a Soviet proposal for the conclusion of a treaty that would ban all chemical weapons.

Instead, it has adopted a [words indistinct] that provides for the delivery of a deep strike at Soviet defenses with chemical weapons. The pressure the Pentagon is exerting on the congress on the issue of producing chemical weapons for a European theater of war is pushing Europe to a dangerous brink of chemical warfare.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS IN BRUSSELS

LD291331 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels October 29 TASS -- A two-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group opened at the NATO headquarters today in the presence of defence ministers from 13 NATO countries (except France and Iceland). Spain is represented by an observer. No official agenda of the session, which is shrouded in secrecy, has been announced. But observers close to NATO circles expect it to focus largely on the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is now very active "working on" Washington's allies in Western Europe, who insist on a thorough study of the new Soviet proposals on disarmament. What he is trying to do is to cast aspersions on Soviet constructive initiatives and to discredit them with the help of the Pentagon's "analyses" and fabricated data. He is also trying to use the session to push through the "star wars" programme, secure an approval of further American nuclear tests and continued implementation of the NATO Council's decision on the deployment of 572 American first-strike nuclear missiles in the territories of a number of West European countries. According to the BELGA news agency, Weinberger intends to persuade the NATO partners in Brussels to participate in the American plans for the militarisation of outer space.

Local newspapers say that Washington's emissaries will again put pressure on the Netherlands to make it -- contrary to the will of the overwhelming majority of its population -- accept 48 American cruise missiles in its territory.

U.S. May Face 'Difficulties'

LD292103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] A 2-day session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group at defense minister level opens today at the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc in Brussels.

This group's sessions usually take place in secret. However, this time it is known that this meeting will discuss the new Soviet disarmament proposals. As you may recall, comrades, West European countries have geneally taken a very serious attitude on the Soviet proposals, and this has worried Washington. One can draw this conclusion from the latest utterances of the highest representatives of the White House, and particularly by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. For example, the Washington correspondent of the nespaper "DAILY TELEGRAPH" has reported that Weinberger has come to Brussels with the aim of getting NATO member-countries' support for the American accusations that the Soviet Union supposedly violates arms control agreements. However, the newspaper goes on, Weinberger will probably face a number of acute questions regarding Washington's interpretation of the antimissiles defense treaty of 1972. Let us note, incidentally, that when the Pentagon says the treat allegedly permits not only research in the field of space weapons but also their testing in practice, there has been indignation in European countries. According to the BELGA news agency, with Weinberger's assistance the White House intends to put its usual pressure on the allies to force them to support the "star wars" program.

You know, comrades, on what scale the week of action for disarmament is taking place. In dozens of countries fighters for peace are calling for a halt to deployment of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons in West Europe.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon intends to discuss during this session in Brussels not only plans for further deployment [razmeshcheniye] of these weapons, but also the issue of the replacement by the United States of American missiles and nuclear warheads already in Europe with more up-to-date ones. This means that, despite the fact that the official topic of the meeting should be the determination of the strategy of the North Atlantic alliance in the light of the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, in fact one can expect Washington to try to convince its West European allies of the need to fully support its aggressive course.

Commenting on the forthcoming session, many Western press organs have stressed that the representative of the White House will come up against certain difficulties, as the constructive, peace initiatives and realistic steps to relax international tension put forward by Comrade Gorbachev during his official visit to France met with a broad response in Western Europe.

Zholkver Commentary

LD292251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver from the "International Diary" program]

[Text] The NATO body's name speaks for itself: it deals with nuclear armaments planning within the Atlantic bloc. The group's activity, despite its arch-secret nature, has always caused anxiety within Western Europe, where, as we all know, the principal NATO nuclear arsenals are located. However, especially alarmed voices can be heard in West European countries in connection with the current session in Brussels. Indeed, what is happening in the Belgian capital?

There is wide discussion throughout the world, from the jubilee UN session to many national parliaments and every possible scientific forum, regarding the most vital contemporary problem, namely, curbing the highly dangerous and ruinous arms race. The present international week of action, conducted in response to a call from the very same United Nations, has truly become a world-wide referendum in favor of disarmament. Many eminent statesmen and scientists of high standing -- and by far not just in the socialist countries -- indicate that favorable conditions for this are created by the new Soviet peaceful initiatives, from halting any nuclear explosions and reducing the numbers of missiles in Europe to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's well-known proposal for reducing the strategic nuclear weapons of the USSR and the United States by half and their renunciation of the manufacture of strike space weapons. And, right now in Brussels, according to Western news agencies, NATO is discussing plans for increasing nuclear armaments and placing them in space orbits. That is precisely what, writes the London DAILY TELEGRAPH, the head of the Pentagon, Weinberger, is aiming at in the Belgian capital.

It is impossible in this connection not to note at least two remarkable contradictions in Washington's official position. First, they have frequently given assurances -- the most recent occasion being during President Reagan's recent meeting with the heads of government of the famous Big Five -- that the American Administration is elaborating, in response to the USSR initiatives, its own proposals regarding arms limitations. But, as we can see, the Washington emissary is not at all concerned at the NATO meeting with limiting but, on the contrary, with increasing armaments. Second, President Reagan's speeches contained frequent assurances that the development [razrabotka] of space weapons would alledgedly make nuclear weapons reduntant. But now, in Brussels, it turns out that in -- let us say -- parallel with the development [sozdaniye] of space weapons, NATO is planning to increase and modernize nuclear weapons as well. And, as they elaborate here, in a great, historical perspective, up to the year 2000.

To justify all these truly monstrous plans, the head of the Pentagon cites an argument which is as old as it is false: the necessity to catch up with the Soviet Union. In reality, numerous facts, including the latest ones, show that the genuine initiator of the arms race both on earth and in space is the American military-industrial complex itself. Precisely at the time when Weinberger was leaving for Brussels, THE WASHINGTON POST published highly noteworthy data on that account. It cited a list of 22 major American concerns which, using their close links with the Pentagon, receive military tenders from it worth billions of dollars. And the U.S. military industry, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, believes "star wars" to be the most promising source of profit ever. Thus is confirmed yet again one of the provisions of the draft new edition of our Party Program: that it is precisely the nuclear and other arms race that brings unprecedented profits to the monopolies which, having merged into the military-industrial complex, have become the most zealous bearers and organizers of the policy of aggression.

IZVESTIYA ON POSITIONS AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

PM291315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 85 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Dispatch especially for IZVESTIYA by N. Vukolov, chief of the TASS department in Sweden: "Stockholm Conference: Resolute Turn Needed"]

[Text] Stockhom -- Naturally, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe cannot be artificially divorced from present-day European and world reality and from the influence of the events taking place beyond the walls of the session hall. This was vividly confirmed during the seventh session of this important political forum that has been taking place in the Swedish capital.

The Soviet-French summit has had a positive influence on the work of the present session of the Stockholm conference. The visit to France by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, laid a good foundation both for the development of Soviet-French cooperation, which is an essential factor for stability in Europe and for a turn toward a radical improvement in international relations and the strengthening of all world states' security.

As for Europe, the movement along the road laid in Helsinki has always depended on the climate prevailing on the continent, on whether the political will and initiative exist to strive for detente and security, and on how bilateral relations among states are organized. Europe, where detente was born, can and must play an indispensable role in the active quest for ways leading to a radical improvement of the situation, which would promote to a considerable extent the successful completion of the Stockholm conference.

As the development of international affairs shows, there is an increasing trend in Europe toward breaking with the logic of confrontation. That requires resolute and bold actions and a new view of and approach to many international problems, particularly the resolution of the tasks of strengthening confidence and security on the European continent. Do the real prerequisites for this exist? Yes, they do. As M.S. Gorbachev stated in Paris, it is time to turn the Stockholm conference more resolutely toward working out accords, since "there are opportunities here for stepping up the search for mutually acceptable solutions."

One manifestation of these opportunities was the decision to shift the conference's work to specific talks on a range of questions which could comprise the outlines of a future agreement. This step outlines the framework and pointers for advancing the work; makes it possible to seek mutually acceptable solutions more flexibly; and puts the conference on a businesslike footing.

It is believed in the forum's journalistic circles that it is a question of working out preliminary accords on large-scale, mutually complementary, confidence-building measures in both the political and military spheres.

The socialist countries have submitted balanced proposals bearing on both the aforesaid spheres for examination at the conference. Their proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and support for relations of peace is firmly part of the fabric of the talks. Many West European countries are clearly and unambiguously advocating that the nonuse of force be the immutable norm for states' behavior in order for the conference to make its own weighty contribution to this matter. In the current explosive situation there is a greater need than ever to make more effective the observance of commitments concerning the nonuse or threat of force and concerning the most important avenue — banning the use of all types of weapons, both nuclear and conventional, and consequently banning the use of military force altogether.

The suggestions put forward by the socialist countries that notification be provided about major ground forces, air force and naval exercises and troop transfers and also that observers be invited as a sort of safety net to prevent incorrect interpretations of the other side's actions are being actively discussed.

The report of the Soviet Union's readiness to come to an agreement on a reciprocal exchange of annual plans of military activity subject to notification generated a positive response at the last session.

In a talk with this writer, Ambassador P. Gaschignard, head of the French delegation at the conference, expressed the hope, referring to the aforementioned question, that this approach by the Soviet side would give a positive new boost to the Stockholm conference's work.

Thus, as is being noted behind the scenes at the conference, a prospective new sphere of confidence-building measures is opening up -- an exchange of annual plans of military activity subject to notification, and on not a reduced but a broad scale, encompassing all types of exercises and troop movements.

This proposal, like the other confidence-building measures -- be they measures of limitation, notification, or observance -- must accord with the demand to ensure equal security for all states participating in the Stockholm conference. Needless to say, the exchange of annual preliminary plans of military activity must include major exercises both of ground forces and of air and naval forces as well as troop movements (transfers). If we are to really set ourselves the task of removing layers of suspicion, it is necessary to embrace the entire range of exercises on land, at sea, and in the air.

In our day and age the infantry is no longer the unchallenged monarch of the battlefield. The new "gods of war" at sea and in the air, equipped with the most powerful and threatening weapons, shake Europe's security during their exercises. But if one takes into consideration the fact that during these exercises the bulk of ground, naval, and air forces are brought up to full combat readiness and have the necessary ammunition, the activity is actually reminiscent of the prelude to war and, consequently, leads to the growth of suspicion and distrust. That is why all participants in the all-European process must have prior knowledge about precisely such major exercises, their location and the times when they are held. This kind of information must be included in the annual plans.

A lively discussion is under way at the conference about the proposals of the socialist and nonaligned countries on limiting the scale of military exercises.

Their urgency was clearly seen in the examples of recent NATO exercises, which are sometimes on such a scale that it is hard to distinguish them from troop deployments for the start of hostilities.

Against that background the attempt by representatives of a number of NATO states to convince the conference that European security is threatened only by ground forces, while the actions of air forces and navies are something akin to tourist cruises to Europe, looks flimsy. Incidentally, these claims have already been discredited during the work of the conference's seventh session, when major NATO naval maneuvers code-named "Baltops-85" in which the main role was played by the battleship "Iowa" -- one of the largest warships in the U.S. Navy and, according to press reports, carrying 32 Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear charges -- were held in the southern Baltic, in direct proximity to the Swedish coast. Together with other ships, the Iowa" carried out training firing exercises against shore-based targets and the thunderous boom of the shots was carried along the Baltic to the Scandinavian capitals, triggering large protest demonstrations whose participants rightly assessed the NATO naval games with the participation of the "Iowa" as a "sinister piece of military muscle-flexing."

Although the U.S. and certain other NATO countries' representatives are finding it increasingly difficult to produce "counters" to such weighty arguments, they are continuing their line of restricting the framework and potential of the Stockholm conference in an attempt to boil things down to measures that merely concern the activity of ground forces while leaving aside the most dangerous types of arms -- aircraft and fleets. Moreover, instead of strengthening security they are stubbornly pushing for the opposite -- measures aimed at revealing the deployments and structure of the European states' armed forces and at obtaining unilateral advantages.

In describing the results of the seventh session, special envoy D.A. Grinevskiy, leader of the USSR delegation, noted at its concluding session that the decision to switch to specific talks on a range of questions which could comprise the outlines for a future agreement, as well as the work already commenced on that basis, show that opportunities exist at the conference for the positive development and stepping up of the quest for a mutually acceptable solution.

This is what the socialist countries are striving for, demonstrating a constructive approach and good will at the European forum. The development in the near future of substantive mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures in Europe of both a political and a military nature was noted as an important task at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held recently in Sofia.

It can be said that the results of the session's work are creating good prerequisites for developing future accords. The conference, TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA believes, "has taken a step forward." Satisfaction at the progress achieved at the Stockholm conference was expressed in the communique on the results of the meeting of Nordic foreign ministers held at the end of last week in Oslo. The document stressed that positive results at the conference would create favorable prerequisites for the work of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will open in fall 1986.

This recollection reflects today's fast pace, which dictates the urgent need to rapidly resolve complex and acute international problems, including the confidence and security questions on the Stockholm conference agenda. However complex these questions may be, results can be achieved if the political will exists.

REPORT ON SOCIALIST ARMS FORUM IN VIENNA

PM231425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 85 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, Yu. Zhukov report: "Forum in the Redoutensaal"]

[Text] Vienna, October -- So once again we found ourselves in the celebrated Redoutensaal of Vienna's Hofburg Palace. The entrance was bedecked with the flags of the states taking part in the talks which have been under way here for many years on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. But for 2 days, indicator boards appeared here: "Vienna. Socialist International-85. Conference on Disarmament."

Before turning to the conference, let us recall a memorable event which took place in this very hall. Some 6 years ago we were here at the ceremonial signing of a very important document which, as people of good will then hoped, would open the way to the consolidation of detente and disarmament. It was the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, commonly called SALT II. It was to be followed by talks preparing a SALT III; that is, a further reduction of nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range.

These hopes were not fulfilled. People across the ocean not only refused to ratify the SALT II treaty, but wrecked all disarmament talks at the beginning of the eighties. The present U.S. Administration has sharply stepped up the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, setting a course of wrecking strategic parity and pursuing military superiority, and the "star wars" program -- the American space militarization plan -- has recently been added to this.

The world situation is explosive. It is profoundly worrying to the peoples. Reasonable political forces and public circles are seeking a way out of the impasse, considering possible means of influencing the course of events, and demanding a turn for the better in international development. The Socialist International conference on disarmament held in Vienna also reflected these contemporary demands to some degree.

The forum in the Redoutensaal was the second event in this sphere for the parties and organizations belonging to the Socialist International. Seven years ago disarmament topics brought together representatives of socialist and social democrats from 20 countries to Helsinki for a similar conference. The relevant parties from 43 countries on 5 continents were represented in Vienna.

The world situation has changed, it has become much more dangerous; but people's desire for deliverance from this danger has also grown. W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and leader of the West German Social Democrats, noted in a talk with us. That is why the number of participants and the range of topics covered have increased considerably.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, W. Brandt expressed has understanding of the current problems thus: "The world needs not better weapons, but better policies. We only have one world, and it must be protected against annihilation."

This statement to some extent set the tone for the discussion, in which dozens of speakers took part. During the assessment of the situation which has taken shape in the world today, the opinion was expressed that the world is on the brink of danger, that the arms race must be stopped at all costs, and that security cannot be ensured by military means; it is necessary to return to detente and develop businesslike international cooperation.

Recalling the dictum "If you want peace, prepare for war," which used to "embellish" the facade of the war ministry in Vienna at the beginning of the century, F. Sinowatz, chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, observed that history itself has refuted it. It is now clear that peace can and must be strengthened through peaceful cooperation.

We in Africa are also concerned about the arms race, a representative of Senegal's socialists noted. Nuclear war does not respect borders; if it breaks out, Africa, too, will be scorched. Delegates from Asian and Latin American countries, Australia, the United States, Canada, and West European states spoke of the terrible, universal nature of the danger of nuclear catastrophe.

The question logically arose: What is to be done, how can the world be protected against the danger? A basis for such reflections was provided by a Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament report presented by its chairman K. Sorsa, leader of the Social Democrats and prime minister of Finland.

Many of those who took part in the discussion noted that the struggle to end the arms race is not easy. Pessimistic notes were also struck occasionally. All the same, what prevailed was a realistic view of the possibility of ensuring peace, largely engendered by the fact that the Soviet Union has put forward a far-reaching program for improving the international situation.

The proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev and the important unilateral actions already taken by the Soviet Union were of great interest to the conference participants. Practically every speaker dealt with the USSR's bold new ideas and constructive actions.

The great significance of the Soviet proposals was noted in the speeches by O. Palme, leader of the Social Democrats and prime minister of Sweden; N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party; and the representatives of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the socialists of Japan, Spain, France, El Salvador, and other countries. "The USSR's proposals," P. Nearkhou, an observer from Greece's Panhellenic Socialist Movement, stated, "must be carefully weighed and examined."

The attention of the conference participants was attracted above all by the Soviet proposal to the United States that both sides should completely ban space strike arms and really radically reduce -- by 50 percent -- their nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. Many speakers called on the United States to give a businesslike response to these proposals and accept them as a basis for discussion at the Geneva talks and at the Soviet-American summit meeting also due to be held in Geneva. But these appeals apparently fell on deaf ears.

Not only organizations belonging to the Socialist International, but also guests and observers were invited to the conference. Alongside the Soviet delegation, there were representatives from the PRC, Yugoslavia, Argentina, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement. A U.S. Government representative was invited to set forth American views. But K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who came from Washington, managed to be late not only for the conference opening, but also for his speech, the time for which was fixed beforehand. And, after delivering his speech, he left immediately.

It is not only a question of the disrespect shown by an official Washington spokesman to an international forum. What is more important is the content of his speech. It was the standard collection of anti-Soviet and anticommunist sallies. Not a single constructive idea can be found in Adelman's speech.

While forced to admit that the Soviet proposals contain "a number of positive elements," he declared that Washington "cannot and will not accept them," and called for the continuing buildup of American nuclear arms and for the "star wars" program.

This stance did not meet with understanding. The many questions from the conference participants -- will the United States agree to renounce the militarization of space given a radical reduction in strategic arms; what is stopping it from agreeing to ban nuclear tests; is it intending to present proposals in Genva for a ban on antisatellite weapons? -- got no answers.

The question of the nonmilitarization of space held a central place at the conference. None of the speakers supported the White House's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" plans. On the contrary, the conference participants pointed to their extremely dangerous nature. In order to ensure peace, H. Buchbinder, a representative of the Swiss Social Democrats, observed, what is needed is not military-technical means, but political solutions. And one of these, as was stressed in the Redoutensaal, must be to prevent the militarization of space.

The discussion focused on key questions of concern to mankind. Many people noted the need to reassess the situation, to formulate new criteria and imperatives in international politics, to lift the threat of the annihilation of life on earth, and to return to detente and cooperation in order to resolve global problems.

In connection with the problem of nuclear disarmament, the conference participants spoke of the importance of the SALT I and SALT II treaties and insisted on the need for strict observance of the ABM treaty and the desirability of confirming its provisions, which ban the testing and deployment of strike arms in space. Among the urgent tasks, banning chemical weapons was frequently mentioned. In this connection a special resolution was adopted on the creation of a zone free from those weapons in Europe.

Speakers from Asian, African, and Latin American countries noted the need to put an end to regional conflicts, ensure the peoples' sovereignty, abolish apartheid, and stop American interference in Nicaragua's affairs and noted the interconnection between disarmament and development.

Of course, the opinions of the conference participants did not coincide on all points. There was evidence of the differing positions of the socialist parties, some of which head or belong to governments, while others are opposition parties. There was also evidence of the burden of old anti-Soviet anticommunist ideas. This was reflected, in particular, in the assessments of the causes of the arms race and in claims about the "equal responsibility of the two superpowers," although it has long been proven that this race is the offspring of the policy of U.S. imperialism.

But in general, the conference participants found that their positions and approaches coincided. This applied primarily to the tasks and demands of the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, end the arms race, and strengthen the foundations of peace and cooperation. This is shown in the "Vienna Appeal" of the Socialist International, approved by the conference, which notes that the continuing stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction threatens the existence of life on the planet; and therefore, in mankind's interests, the arms race must be halted. The Document points out that the Socialist International is particular concerned about the danger of the spread of the arms race to outer space and rejects both the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and any other such concepts. Disarmament, peaceful cooperation, and any other such concepts. Disarmament, peaceful cooperation, and detente are the only reasonable answers to the danger threatening mankind.

The Socialist International calls on the United States and the USSR to display initiative in order to reduce arms, to continue even after 1985 to fulfill the commitments adopted under the SALT I and SALT II treaties, to confirm and strengthen the fulfillment of the ABM Treaty, to reach agreement on starting a process of radical strategic arms reduction, to refrain from testing and deploying antimissile and antisatellite weapons and from the arms race in outer space, and to reach an agreement on a moratorium on all nuclear tests from January 1986 and a corresponding treaty banning such tests, as well as an agreement on ending the further deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons systems and their subsequent elimination. The appeal notes that "the constructive Soviet proposal put forward in Paris on nuclear arms reduction must be studied carefully."

The Socialist International, the document says in conclusion, appeals first to the United States and the USSR, but also to all governments, parties, religious and public movements, and people of all countries and continents to do everything possible to renounce arms and follow the path of peace, freedom, and human dignity.

In this connection much was said at the conference about the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. Literally everyone noted its great significance, expressed the desire for success, and recalled the hopes which the people pin on the meeting for a turn for the better in international affairs and an end to the arms race on earth and its prevention in space.

"I responded positively to the proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, O Palme told us. "These are constructive proposals. They provide a basis for talks -- there is something to discuss and to agree on. Of course, Geneva will not decide everything. This can only be the beginning. But it must be said that people expect a favorable outcome from the meeting. The world public demands the normalization of the international situation.

Judging from the many speeches at the conference, the political and public forces associated with Socialist International parties intend to step up their activity in favor of disarmament and cooperation with all states and movements advocating detente, disarmament, and peace.

The Vienna conference showed that differences of ideological views are not a hindrance to dialogue and mutual understanding in the struggle to consolidate peace, and the alarming situation urgently requires effective efforts from the workers and democratic movement in the struggle against the threat of war. No one has the right to avoid responsibility for the cause of peace today.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE FOCUS OF REAGAN UN SPEECH

'Shots Aimed at Geneva'

PM291611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Firing a Round"]

[Text] "The official representatives taking part in the preparation of the summit meeting are speaking of differences on virtually all questions, including how to describe the new Soviet arms reduction proposals, how to interpret commitments under existing treaties, how much attention should be paid to the Soviet Union's violation of treaties, and ultimately, on the most important question -- what U.S. goals at the summit should be. From the viewpoint of administration representatives, the confusion is explained mainly by the fact that President Reagan has not yet defined his own overall approach toward the meeting, not to mention toward specific issues."

These words come from THE NEW YORK TIMES and belong to the well-known observer Leslie Gelb. Gelb is a respected journalist and probably things are just as he writes. That is very bad. Because it confirms what many people guessed long ago -- that Washington is not preparing in earnest for political dialogue at summit level. Various people, various groups, and various departments are each pulling in their own direction. The main interest is overshadowed by the clashes of ambitious and private interests and recedes into the background -- they must come to their senses and reach agreement with Moscow.

Of course, much depends and will depend on the President and on his "own overall approach" toward Geneva. As has already been stated, this approach has not been definitely worked out, although it would seem high time... In my view, Ronald Reagan's speech at the UN General Assembly jubilee session makes it possible to determine with a great degree of accuracy the direction in which the President's thoughts are proceeding.

A few days before the President's speech official and UN official U.S. figures began to write and speak about R. Reagan's "fall offensive," about how he intends to "recapture the initiative" from Moscow, to make "a new move on the board of world politics," and so on and so forth. It was also reported that the President intends to "shift the emphasis" and turn the public's attention from disarmament problems, where the United States obviously has nothing to its credit, to other problems where, in R. Reagan's opinion, he will be able to win extra points. And the U.S. President has indeed shifted and reorganized the emphasis. Let's see how he has done this and what the result has been.

The President's speech writers were unstinting in colors to paint the U.S. love of peace. "Speaking to you this morning," R. Reagan said to the jubilee session participants, "I am absorbed most of all in thoughts about peace. I should like above all to ensure that differences between some of us should not develop into an open conflict and I want, on behalf of my country, to give a new undertaking, to make a new start." We continue to believe, the speaker said, that "nuclear war is a war which cannot be won and which should never be waged." Rising to emotive heights -- "Peace is the behest of god. Peace is the shadow thrown by people walking the path of virtue" -- the President promised: "In the next few weeks we will try to initiate a genuine process of mutual concessions and compromises." And, as it were, demonstrating the promised "new start" and his desire for concessions, R. Reagan noted that the Soviet arms reduction proposals "contain the seeds which we must grow."

I would be ready to applaud these words if I had not read other words uttered by the President. What have they to do with "growing" seeds...

Everyone expected R. Reagan to set forth the U.S. concept of disarmament. Their expectations were in vain. Obviously sensing that this concept -- disarmament through arms upgrading -- is not in keeping with common sense and gives rise to questions which can be hard to answer, the President decided to change the emphasis. The "settlement of local conflicts" in Africa, Asia, and Central America was advanced to the fore. What this means specifically is the events in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola and Nicaragua.

The President suggested a three-stage plan for settling these conflicts. First, the governments of the above-mentioned countries must enter into negotiations with the rebels. Then, the USSR and the United States would enter into contracts to guarantee the accords reached between governments and rebels. Finally, each of the above-mentioned countries would return "to the family of free states." And that's all there is to it...

The settlement of regional conflicts is a necessary and urgent matter. But any settlement plan must be based on a correct idea of the reasons and sources of conflicts and of the nature of the opposing forces. There are no problems here for the President: As is well known, everything to do with the "Reds" is evil. The reason for the conflicts, R. Reagan asserts, is "the imposing of ideology from outside."

It is boring, but necessary to repeat truisms. The social transformations which have encompassed countries and which trouble the President so much have their roots in the history of those countries and are caused by the desire to break free from poverty and backwardness, to escape oppression, and to acquire genuine independence. Those who are deprived of their former economic and political positions are resisting. Force of habit and the inertia of age-old traditions draw people backward and resist what is new. The old ways also have powerful foreign support on their side. Thus, the ground is prepared for conflicts, antigovernment and counterrevolutionary movements, insurgency, organized banditry, and acts of terrorism.

But, let us turn from theory to practice. Insofar as I am aware, the U.S. Administration resolutely opposes any talks with terrorists. So, why then is Washington proposing that legitimate governments come to the same table with people who are killing and robbing the peaceful population and burning and bombing hospitals and schools? Perhaps the head of the U.S. Administration thinks a visit to Washington by counterrevolutionary leaders will give the terrorists some kind of respectability. He does so in vain. A bandit is still a bandit, even if he has had his hand shaken on the banks of the Potomac.

governments enter into talks with the PLO and the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa. The President has not done this. The reasons are understandable. The United States is interested in maintaining the current Israeli and South African authorities. But the authorities in the countries listed by the President clearly do not suit the Americans. Unlike the PLO and the ANC, the "contras" or the dushmans are Washington's favorites. That is why the President wants to help them.

The essence of the U.S. plan lies in the third paragraph: After a "settlement" the happy peoples will return to the "family of free states." Everyone is well aware of what kind of "family" this is. It is a family of capitalist states. Allende was killed precisely in order to guarantee Chile remained part of this family. And was it not for the sake of keeping South Vietnam in the same family that the United States dropped more bombs on Vietnamese soil than throughout all of World War II?

In this list it is apposite to recall Grenada, which was reunited with the "family of free states" with the help of the Marines. That is the U.S. model of a "settlement" pure and simple.

The White House, of course, would prefer to deal with a Stroessner rather than an Ortega. And, of course, the White House would be mightily pleased if the Soviet Union stopped supporting its friends and stopped helping them fight off external and internal counterrevolution. But for some reason, history does not develop in line with presidential directives. I do not want to offend the United States. It is a great power. But nonetheless, it is by no means the only one in the world. And, it is hardly worth making the interests of U.S. ruling circles, their prejudices and preferences, the basis of a solution to political problems. By losing sight of this, the U.S. President, as Paris' LE MONDE noted, has made a "leap into the void."

I want to repeat yet again: Regional conflicts need settling. But it would be a mistake to forget the lessons of the past and to resurrect the notorious "linkage" concept. Stopping the arms race and commencing disarmament is the most important and prime task of our time. And making its resolution and the approaches to its resolution conditional on the state of affairs in certain parts of the world means creating artifical difficulties where there are already more than enough.

Describing the situation in which the President's speech was prepared, THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that "Reagan is feeling uncomfortable because of the largely positive responses generated by M.S. Gorhachev in recent months." In that case, it is logical to suppose that in speaking at the United Nations, the U.S. President regained his composure, so to speak. This probably makes him feel better, somehow more at home and comfortable. And there would be no reason to object to that if the U.S. President was not one of those people on whom the fate of mankind depends.

The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI called R. Reagan's speech a "blank round." I cannot go along with that assessment. The round was not a blank. The shots were aimed at Geneva.

Question of 'Priorities'

PM291441 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Oct 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Our Peace Formula"]

[Text] It is not very long until the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, on which the peoples pin considerable hopes and expectations -- hopes which have suffered much, so to speak, in the situation now prevailing in the world. Will the expectations be justified, or will the hopes prove in vain -- who will answer that question today? Therefore people are listening all the more attentively and sensitively to what is said in leading circles on each side, seeking to perceive in their remarks the symptoms of how everything will go in Geneva and to predict its results.

It is well known that U.S. President R. Reagan's speech at the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly caused great interest, as was to be expected, and is still being commented on widely.

Geneva has fanned the interest in what R. Reagan said. But regardless of this, a speech by the head of a state like the United States is an event of some importance in itself. Let us also take note of the fact that official U.S.-propaganda advertised the U.S. President's speech in good time, loudly, not to say excessively, as being "programmatic" and all but "epochal."

All the same, the special interest evoked by this speech was, I believe, due to something else.

The world public had every reason to expect the White House chief to use the lofty platform of the United Nations to express himself clearly in advance of the Geneva meeting on questions which the U.S. Administration has flagrantly avoided discussing seriously in recent times. This means the problem of limiting the arms race, above allthe nuclear arms race, and Washington's plans to take the arms race into space. After all, the recent new Soviet initiatives have yet to receive a clear, distince reply from the Washington leaders.

Various kinds of extremely strange maneuvers took the place of such a reply. The U.S. President's adviser McFarlane, for instance, made a proposal which amounted to adapting the 1972 antiballistic missile (ABM) treaty to suit the "star wars" program put forward by the U.S. President. This was so provocative that a real furor ensued, also embracing the camp of the U.S. allies: Even the most loyal and dependent of them were shocked. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, making some attempt to calm down the furor, put forward this idea: The ABM Treaty supposedly has a "narrow" and a "broad" interpretation. This was taken as unambiguous: The United States will do what it likes with the treaty. It turned out the secretary of state was only adding fuel to the flames.

Then the U.S. President's UN speech was published. After noting in passing that "a nuclear war is one that cannot be won" and that "within the Soviet proposal there are seeds which we should nurture," the White House chief focused on something different -- regional conflicts. He presented a kind of list of "hot spots" which disturb him most.

Naturally, the list started with Afghanistan, followed by Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua. The Near East was left out of the "inventory" entirely, as was southern Africa. He did not say a word about El Salvador or Chile. Understandably, the U.S. President did not mention the fact that in each of the countries he listed, the United States is basically waging undeclared wars. He uttered not a word of the truth about Nicaragua, where, as has just been reported by Daniel Ortega, the president of that small, long-suffering Central American republic, in his UN speech, the United States is continuing the task begun by their henchman and puppet, the criminal Somoza -- that of committing genocide. The White House chief did not mention the fact that the bandits who kill peaceful inhabitants, women, and children and cut off the heads of teachers and doctors are openly supplied with hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons and so forth by Washington's leaders, with the approval of Congress. And of course, he did not explain that this lavish assistance is provided with one goal -- that of sending Afghanistan back to the Middle Ages: to hunger, fanaticism, and savagery.

Regional problems are a serious matter, and The Soviet Union is prepared to discuss them with the White House leaders, especially since the resolution of these conflicts and ending of the bloodshed depends precisely on the United States, with its course of state terrorism and imperialist interference in other peoples' internal affairs. The whole question is one of priorities; where to start the discussions so that neither regional problems or other important topics mask what is fundamental and most important. the impression is created that in his UN speech the President was trying to distract attention from what is most important. Therefore his speech, as a whole, caused disappointment in some people and indignation in others.

On the threshold of the Geneva summit what the world public expects is not diplomatic games or propaganda tricks, but a display of a serious, responsible approach to those problems of today which are associated withpeace, security, and the very existence of the human race.

An approach which is clearly visible in the radical new proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and is enshrined in the clear lines of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

We conduct our struggle for the lasting peace and peaceful cooperation between peoples together with the other socialist community states. The fact that socialism is a mighty bastion of peace is confirmed by the results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held in Sofia last week. The statement adopted by the conference participants "For the Elimination of the Nuclear Threat and a Turn for the Better in European and World Affairs" is a concrete program for the struggle for a world without nuclear weapons, for war to depart from human society's life entirely.

Both our proposals and the peace formula contained in the new edition of the CPSU Program indicate the Soviet Union, for its part, is doing and will do everything to lift the threat of nuclear war from mankind, deliver him from the burden of the arms race, and prevent it from developing in space. The U.S. President's speech in the United Nations showed that the U.S. leadership has different sentiments and other plans. Naturally, this will not make the path to Geneva and the talks there any easier.

REAGAN TAKES 'SIMPLISTIC' ATTITUDE TO PROBLEMS

LD281259 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 28 TASS -- In recent weeks the President of the United States has dismayed even supporters by an insistence on the most simplistic variants of the most complicated issues of his presidency, THE WASHINGTON POST writes today. Reagan's anti-missile defence, which in the President's words, would enable the USSR and the USA to 'escape the prison of mutual terror', exists only in his imagination. Not even the most enthusiastic supporters believes that a space shield that would reliably protect civilians from nuclear destruction is technologically probable within the century.
Reagan's simplistic approach to one of the most complex issues of our time, THE WASHINGTON POST emphasises, enables him to make the mental leap from fantasy to reality.

He talks not as if strategic defence were a sensible goal, which it well may be, but a scientific reality, the author of the article writes.

"Star wars" is not Reagan's only fantasy, the newspaper maintains. Its earthbound counterpart is the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction bill, which has been endorsed by the President and demonstrates that he does not have a monopoly on simplistic answers to difficult problems.

BOVIN EXPECTS 'MINOR' PROGRESS IN GENEVA

PM291605 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Oct 85 p 17

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "Arms Are The Deciding Question"]

[Text] Moscow -- "You really can ask yourself the question whether there is any point in going to Geneva," Aleksandr Bovin said, sinking down into his armchair as if weighed down by the irresistible forces of history.

Some 4 weeks prior to the 19-20 November U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva -- the first in more than 6 years -- an atmosphere of tense expectation rests over Moscow. But it is an atmosphere of expectation which does not contain many elements of optimism. Perhaps it is a question of realism, perhaps of diplomatic tactics.

At any rate, no one says openly that they believe in a real breakthrough in relations between the U.S. and Soviet superpowers, which have been deep frozen since the mid-seventies.

Aleksandr is a typical exponent of this -- as he himself calls it -- realism. As a political commentator on the government newspaper IZVESTIYA -- and a man who in conversation and in print hardly indulges in the otherwise so common Soviet verbosity -- he is widely read and appreciated. His influence is said to stretch far into the innermost circles of power.

He received DANGENS NYHETER's correspondent in the newspaper building on Pushkin Square in central Moscow, a 10-minute walk from the Kremlin. And he answered the question quoted above as to whether there is any point in holding the upcoming summit.

"Despite everything, it is better to meet than not to meet; it is better to talk than not to talk," he said. "In this sense it is better to go to Geneva than not to go."

He said that if there is no major breakthrough in Geneva "we will at least have the feeling of having tried." The Soviet Union has put forward a series of concrete and realistic proposals in the field of disarmament -- and he stressed that these are not some sort of "ultimatum" -- and what is important now is to see what the United States has to offer.

"But, no matter what, we intend to make 100-percent use of our 50 percent," he said.

He left doors slightly ajar -- doors which could lead into the negotiating chambers where, despite everything, compromises are cobbled together even in a seemingly hopeless situation. He stressed that there are two words he never wants to use in his analysis of the political game. The two words are "everything" and "nothing."

"The words are too absolute," he said. "In politics there is very little that is absolute. Who knows what could happen?"

Nevertheless, the ground tone in his analysis of the situation 4 weeks before the summit is gloomy.

"There is talk of minor U.S.-Soviet agreements," he said. "Of the reestablishment of air communications between the two countries, of the opening of new consulates and a direct line between Defense ministers Sokolov and Weinberger. All these things are good. But none of them is decisive for relations. What is decisive is the arms race. That is where the question of war and peace lies."

Here expectations in Moscow have not been raised particularly high -- even though there are hints of the possibility of certain compromises on the major stumbling block, "star wars."

So, what can one expect from the 2 days of talks between the United States' Ronald Reagan and the Soviet Union's Michail Gorbachev at the end of November?

Aleksandr Bovin has already pointed to a few concrete agreements which will very probably be ready for signature in Geneva. Other sources in Moscow complete the picture.

Already prepared is a three-party agreement between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Japan on increased aircraft safety in the north Pacific region.

The agreement is the direct result of the downing of the South Korean KAL jet in the summer of 1982 [as published]. It has already been made public and the two superpowers' leaders can therefore only be expected to refer to it in their final communique from the Geneva meeting.

The direct U.S.-Soviet air links which were broken by the United States after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 will be resumed. Company negotiations between the Soviet Union's Aeroflot and the U.S. airlines have been completed. All that remains are the final negotiations between the countries aviation authorities and from these there are nothing but optimistic noises, according to information given to DAGENS NYHETER in Moscow.

The negotiations for new consulates in the two countries are also more or less complete. We can expect a new Soviet consultate in New York and a U.S. consulate in Kiev.

An agreement on cultural exchanges and the exchange of research and student scholarships is also, according to a source in Moscow, "In an advanced stage of negotiation."

What significance should one therefore ascribe to agreements in these and other similar fields in the evaluation of overall U.S.-Soviet relations?

In a conversation with DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent in Washington earlier this year -- long before the agreement on the fall Geneva summit, it is true -- the message from the White House and the U.S. State Department was approximately as follows: "The issue of the arms race and arms control is important to our mutual relations, but it is simply one among several issues; if we cannot reach agreement with the Russians here, it could be possible for us to reach agreement on other questions such as cultural exchanges and air links."

In Moscow the message is the opposite: "The arms race is the most central issue in our relations with the United States. Everything else is peripheral."

Aleksandr Bovin cited from memory his party boss, Mikhail Gorbachev, who said on one occasion: "If we cannot solve this, then there is nothing else that can be solved either."

Other comments gathered during a week of conversations which DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent held with representatives of the Soviet authorities, mass media, and research institutes, all point in the same direction.

Genrikh Trofimenko, professor and head of the foreign policy department of the United States and Canada Institute, said straight out that relations between the United States and the Soviet Union "are not good" and that "that no major improvement has taken place" since the then party leader, Yuriy Andropov, drew what was only a thinly disguised parallel between Ronald Reagan and Adolf Hitler in a memorable PRAVDA interview 2 years ago. "Perhaps there are some expectations in the buildup to the Geneva meeting," he said. "These lighten the picture a little. But the expectations can only be kept alive up to Geneva. If they are not met then, the situation will simply become worse."

First Deputy Director General Gennadiy Shishkin of the official TASS news agency said that "the threat of war is becoming increasingly serious" and pointed to U.S. arms policy. If President Reagan adheres to his line on the issue of the new SDI space defense system, he will "tear up the whole process for talks on arms limitations." he said. "This could have consequences that are impossible to predict," he asserted.

Spartak Beglov, foreign affairs commentator with the APN news agency, said the same in different words. "Washington has not only misinterpreted the signals coming from Moscow recently," he said. "It has also challenged us in a provocative way."

And a representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that the question which overshadows all others is that of "security between East and West and between West and East." "Here practically no progress has been made in the last year," he said. "On the contrary, we can point to a number of negative factors; new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, new strategic nuclear arms, new submarines, new cruise missiles, and new bomber aircraft. On top of all this comes something that is new in principle: the SDI space defenses. This opens all the floodgates and tears down all the existing barriers."

It is mostly words of warning like these that are being spoken in Moscow in a week in the fall when the preparations for the summit are moving up into top gear.

Realism, or a game of diplomatic tactics? We will not be given the answer to this question until Geneva on the evening of 20 November.

SHULTZ REPORTS ALLIES' SUPPORT OF U.S. SUMMIT STANDS

PM281305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 First Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Washington Tries to Persuade Partners"]

[Text] New York, 25 Oct -- A meeting of the leaders of six leading capitalist countries -- Britain, Italy, Canada, the United States, the FRG, and Japan -- has been held here at the insistence of official Washington. France declined to take part.

Addressing a press conference after the meeting, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz said that there was an exchange of opinions regarding prospects for the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. As is known, the White House conceived of these consultations among the "Six" with a view to orchestrating public support by the U.S. allies for the Washington administration's unconstructive approach to the summit. At the same time, it pursued the task of "neutralizing" the new Soviet initiatives -- which have enjoyed a positive response throughout the world -- envisaging a ban on space strike weapons and a radical reduction in nuclear weapons.

The secretary of state asserted that Britain, Italy, Canada, the FRG, and Japan had "shown full support" for the U.S. positions. Asked how, in that case, it could be explained that no joint statement or communique had been adopted on the results of the meeting, Shultz found no "weightier" argument than to state that "communiques are frequently the enemy of a fruitful meeting."

RESULTS OF POLL ON SUMMIT EXPECTATIONS REJECTED

PM240934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 Second Edition p 5

[V. Korionov "Rejoinder": "As the Aims, so the Methods"]

[Text] The more alarm that is aroused in the broad circles of the U.S. people by the ruling elite's course of torpedoing the Soviet-U.S. agreements on questions of arms limitation, the more feverishly the enemies of international cooperation seek ways of discrediting the very idea of mutual understanding with the Soviet Union in the eyes of Americans.

It is this unsavory goal that is pursued by the Committee on the Present Danger statement published recently in Washington.

The complexion of this committee is well-known. It was set up 9 years ago, when the forces that had set their sights on burying detente, abandoning the Soviet-U.S. agreements of the seventies, and opening the floodgates for an unlimited arms race started gaining the upper hand. The big shots from the major military-industrial corporations were the inspiration behind the committee's creation. It was the nest for such inveterate "hawks" as R. Perle, E. Rostow, and the like. The committee's organizers included G. Bush (now U.S. vice president), W. Casey (now CIA director), P. Nitze (now special adviser to the President), and a number of other extreme right-wing politicians. The content of the committee's activity is attested by a laconic statement by C. Vance, who headed the state department under Carter: "There is no doubt that the SALT treaty was torpedoed by the Committee on the Present Danger."

So now this executive committee of the military-industrial complex, as it were, has published a statement on the results of poll it organized on the public "stance vis-a-vis the Geneva summit and arms control." The provocative essence of this venture can be seen both in the fact that the results of the poll that was staged are presented as the opinions of the entire "American People" and in the nature of the questions asked.

Respondents were palmed off with a question about their attitude to a situation in which the "Russians are allowed to have a nuclear arsenal with a greater potential than the U.S. arsenal." Needless to say, most of the respondents, unaware of the existence of approximate equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, answered negatively. The agitators from the committee declared: "The majority of Americans do not expect it will be possible to achieve important results at Geneva." Indeed, the methods are determined by the goals!

INTELLIGENCE BOARD 'COVER' FOR EXPANSION

LD291745 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Supervise Subversive and Terrorist Operations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

On Monday President Reagan signed an Executive Order on the establishment of a foreign intelligence advisory board at the White House. This decision testifies to Washington's intention further to escalate the subversive operations of the U.S. secret services. The presidential board will be vested with more than consultative powers: Its functions will be to supervise the activities of all the agencies which, as the Executive Order says, "are engaged in the collection, evaluation or production of intelligence or the execution of intelligence policy." The board will submit its conclusions and recommendations directly to the President.

The board will thus coordinate the activities of the CIA and other spy agencies -- and since they are indulging on an ever larger scale in international terrorism, institutionalized as U.S. official policy, it will be the centre which will control all the motive forces of that machinery.

The CIA and other secret services of the USA which spend annually, according to the U.S. press, more than 20 billion dollars on their criminal activities, practice such "covert" and overt operations which can only be characterized as "undeclared warfare." It is they who are training and arming gangs of "contras," who fight against Nicaragua, supplying advanced weapons and training in special camps in Pakistan Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits, who perpetuate raids into Afghan territory to kill innocent people, to destroy schools and mosques and to burn crops.

American public opinion, indignant over the fact that the CIA and other secret services enjoy in the USA boundless rights, which make them "a state within a state," demand an end to the omnipotence of "the knights of cloak and dagger." The presidential Executive Order creates the impression that the new board will exercise functions of control.

In reality, the purpose of the whole affair is to guarantee to secret services an even greater freedom of action under the cover of that board, and to expand the tasks and operations of the spy and subversive agencies.

The fact that the subversive and terrorist operations of the CIA and other secret services are growing markedly more energetic under the Republican administration is a sure indicator of the further toughening of U.S. foreign policy. The speedy nuclear arms buildup, the striving to project the arms race into space, the ever more frequent use of imperial methods on the international scene and reliance on subversion and terror in the operations of spy agencies all amount to what can be characterized as a claim to world dominance, and no dirty trick is too dirty to press that claim.

U.S. POLICY CONTRASTED WITH U.S. ACTIONS

LD292121 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 29 Oct 85

["'Resolution' Washington Style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

From the day when the head of the U.S. Administration spoke from the podium of the jubilee session of the United Nations General Assembly. "Resolution of regional conflicts" has become Washington's most favoured topic. Hardly a day passes without figures of different rank delivering emotional speeches on this subject. Going by these speeches, tension in troubled areas of the world is the main factor poisoning the international situation. Washington counted five such areas. They do not include the Republic of South Africa and the Middle East, Salvador and Grenada, but then they include Angola and Ethiopia.

They in Washington say that they expect the Soviet Union's answer to the question if it shares the conviction that genuine peace must be based on the right of all people to choose their destiny, to grow and develop, being free from coercion and fear.

Well, this question can be given a definite answer: The Soviet Union not only shares this conviction but is guided by it in its policy. As to Washington, its policy of attacks on Angola shows that it does not at all adhere to this conviction.

As a result of the liberation struggle against the Portuguese colonialists that last for 13 years the Angolan people guided by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] achieved the very right to "define its own destiny" which they in Washington advocate in words. And who is it that blocked the implementation of that right, who launched an undeclared war against Angola's lawful government? It is Washington and its "strategic ally," the Pretoria racist regime. Supplying anti-government bandit UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] units with weapons, ammunition and funds, sending large forces of the South African Regular Army into sovereign Angola again and again they sow death and destruction, are terrorizing peaceful population, seizing and killing hostages.

Washington cynically describes these crimes as "the struggle for freedom and democracy."

This subversive activity is assessed quite differently by upright Americans, and surely, by Africans themselves. The U.S. Government, conducting the policy of "constructive engagement" with the Pretoria regime is sanctioning crimes of racists drenching African land with blood of peaceful people, Fran Chapman, leader of the national alliance against racist and political repression in the USA, said in the special political committee of the United Nations General Assembly. Emphasizing the need of stepping up the struggle against racists and their patrons, President of Tanzania Julius Nyerers said that for a decade Angola, just as Mozambique, had to protect its gains and independence against crude encroachments from the outside.

Even items appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES express the recognition of the fact that the present U.S. Administration clearly prefers "secret" wars against regimes not suiting it to the settlement of conflicts through talks. And it is precisely this policy of the USA that leads to "international anarchy."

Such are facts, and if they in Washington decided to engage in earnest in the resolution of regional conflicts they should start not with making calls to the Soviet Union to give up the support of the just struggle of peoples that are rebuffing the attacks of aggressive forces of imperialism, that are upholding their freedom, independence and national unity. Solidarity with them, as it is noted in the draft new edition of the CPSU programme, is nowadays an important part of the overall struggle for peace and international security. Washington should start from complete and unconditional end to the attempts to deprive peoples by force of the sacred right to decide their destiny, the right they have won over.

REAGAN'S 'FREEDOM YEAR' PROCLAMATION RIDICULED

LD291556 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

On Monday, President Reagan signed a proclamation announcing the period from October 28 this year to October 28 next year to be a freedom year in the USA. This decision has been taken on the occasion of the centenary to be marked on October 28 next year of the unveiling of the Statute of Liberty in New York. In the presidential proclamation that monument is pompously described as a beacon of freedom, hopes and opportunities. Yet in the eyes of millions of Americans the statue is a symbol of the hopes that never came true and of profaned ideals.

By the lines of the poem written down at the base of the monument the Statue of Liberty addressed those who arrived in America in search of a better life. It was a symbol of a new life. Yet this life has turned to be unbearably bitter for too many people in USA.

In New York itself, hundreds of thousands of homeless people, whose total number nationwide is nearly four million, live a beggardly life on cold pedestrian walks and in gateways. The torchlight of the Statute of Libery does not enlighten the life of the twenty millions of Americans, who, according to the trade union statistics, are out of jobs. Nearly 34 million citizens of the United States live in poverty, below the "official poverty line", for which the bourgeois system is to blame.

If one is to believe that presidential proclamation, the Statue of Liberty symbolizes the American ideal of liberty and justice to all. Yet can the black Americans, who suffer from institutionalized discrimination and racism, really dream of any justice, what ideal of liberty can exist in a country, whose indigenous American Indian population, was not only forcibly driven out of its lands, but was systematically subjected and continues to be subjected to genocide?

The Statue of Liberty is identified today with repression, victimization and flouting of the basic constitutional rights of all people in the USA who dare to disagree with the official policy of the authorities aimed at building up the arms race and militaristic hysteria.

REAGAN MEETS WITH GRENADA'S PRIME MINISTER

LD231214 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 23 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan met in the White House on Tuesday with Prime Minister Herbert Blaize of Grenada's puppet government.

According to a White House spokesman, the meeting was about the "situation in Grenada" and the issues of preserving "close relations" between the United States and that country.

Washington established the "close relations" by force, contrary to the will of the Grenadian people and elementary norms of international law.

The American President's meeting with Blaize took place on the eve of the second anniversary of the United States' perfidious aggression against independent Grenada in which the American bayonets established a regime that suited Washington.

Grenada has been virtually turned by now into a colonial appendage of the United States in the Caribbean, into one of the beachheads for Washington's intervention and broader military presence in the region. The Blaize regime, imposed on the Grenadian people following U.S.-Staged "elections", is holding up only thanks to force and U.S. backing.

U.S. ACTION IN GRENADA ANALYZED ON 2D ANNIVERSARY

LD251717 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir. The world was shocked when the biggest imperialist power launched two years ago all its military might against a tiny Caribbean nation that threatened no one. The sole guilt of Grenada, which became the 136th victim of U.S. open armed intervention in Latin America and the Caribbean over the past one hundred years, was that its people chose the path of independence, democracy and progress.

Precisely such a turn in the foreign policy developments in countries on the Western Hemisphere, and not only there, enrages Washington to the utmost. The powers that be in the United States assume that they can dictate to Latin American and Caribbean countries, ambitiously proclaimed to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests", what road they should take, what policy they should pursue.

The states which do not wish to yield to American dictate are classified by Washington as undesirable and can be subjected to American aggression at any moment, as the tragic events in Grenada showed.

The utterly cynical assault on Grenada became a kind of milestone in the Washington administration's policy of institutionalized international piracy and terrorism. This has been convincingly confirmed by the developments in the Central American and Caribbean region in the past two years following the invasion of Grenada, above all the United States' broadening aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

On the eve of the second anniversary of the rape of Grenada, the Washington adminstration applied immense propaganda efforts to justify its "Grenada operation." But the attempts to whitewash the terrorist action are in vain. It is obvious that the American military invaded defenceless Grenada, drowned in blood its soil, overthrew its legitimate government, imposed on the island colonialist orders and installed a pro-American puppet regime.

Having strangled Grenada's independence with arms, the United States tore to pieces the code of international law. It trampled under foot the principled provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States, other major documents of the international community.

The United States perpetrated in Grenda the gravest international crime -- aggression. The U.N. General Assembly approved way back in December 1974 a document defining aggression as the use of armed force by a state against the soverignty, territorial inviolability and political independence of another state, or in any other way incompatible with the U.N. Charter. The United Nations Charter also stresses that no considerations of any character, either political, economic, military or others, can serve as justification of aggression.

Today, like two years ago, the peace-loving forces on earth strongly denounce the American piratic action in Grenada and resolutely demand an end to Washington's policy of terror and violence in international affairs.

ZHAO ZIYANG BEGINS LATIN AMERICA TOUR 28 OCT

LD282133 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Today saw the start of a tour by Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic Zhao Ziyang to several Latin American countries. He will visit Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela. This is the first visit to Latin America by the head of the Chinese Government. In the past few days Zhao Ziyang has been in New York. It is reported that he met Norodom Sihanouk and other leaders of the Khmer reactionary groups there. News agencies report that the premier of the PRC State Council declared that China decisively supports the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

PLA CHIEF OF STAFF ENDS VISIT TO TURKEY

LD282130 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Peking October 28 TASS -- The XINHUA news agency reports that Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Yang Dezhi concluded his visit to Turkey. He told a XINHUA correspondent that "a common approach to many international problems, common views on the further development of relations between the two countries and their armed forces" were manifested during the talks with supreme military leaders of that country. Yang Dezhi said that these relations "have now entered a new phase".

DPRK VICE-PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM291343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report" "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] Pak Song-chol, member of the Workers Part of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, has been in the Soviet Union in October this year on his way to and from the UN General Assembly jubilee session.

During his brief stay in Moscow, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairmen A.U. Salimov and A.F. Ryutel had meetings and talks with Pak Song-chol, in which Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, took part.

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

PM280806 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 p 3

[Own correspondent O. Kulish dispatch under the general headline: "Youth News"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- A Komsomol delegation headed by V. Shaplyko, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, which took part in a special trip on board a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA agitational campaign train, has completed its visit to Ulaanbaatar.

The delegation was received by Ts. Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. A conversation with the aktiv of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union was held at the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee. A large group of Revolutionary Youth Union workers was presented with awards of the Komsomol Central Committee and the Soviet Preparatory Committee for the 12th World Youth and Students Festival.

VISITS OF U.S. NUCLEAR SUBS TO JAPAN NOTED

LD300022 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Tokyo, October 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Zatsepin reports:

Problems of disarmament and of a ban on nuclear weapons are matters of the greatest concern for mankind today. The fact that the U.S. Administration, as seen from the statement by President Reagan at the jubilee meeting of the U.N. General Assembly, is trying to replace it with other problems is evidence that the current U.S. leadership does not seriously wish disarmament, the TASS correspondent was told by Kazuo Kondo, secretary-general of the committee for cancelling the Japanese-American security treaty.

The disarmament problem is particularly vital to the Japanese people, which was victim of U.S. atomic weapon 40 years ago, and resolutely demands that it be banned for ever, he pointed out.

Yet the USA is disregarding these sentiments. Nuclear-powered submarines with cruise missiles Tomahawk call at the ports of Japan. Nuclear bases are set up on the country's territory. The three non-nuclear principles are openly flouted.

Together with broad international public, the secretary-general of the committee stressed, the Japanese people demands that the USA should not only by word of mouth but also in action display the wish to hold serious constructive talks with the Soviet Union. This is particularly important on the eve of the meeting in Geneva of the leaders of the two countries.

PRAVDA VIEWS JAPAN'S ARMS BUILDUP PROGRAM

PM291439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "Tokyo Facing Rubicon"]

[Text] The Japanese Government intends to implement a program to build up armaments which should come into force in fiscal 1986. This was stated in the parliament's House of Councillors by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, thus rejecting the opposition's demand that he abandon the 5-year program providing for military purchases of 18.4 trillion yen.

The annual increase in military expenditure within the framework of the overall plan to build up the Armed Forces is causing waves of protest in the country. In the last 5 years alone the military department's budget has increased 40 percent while there are obviously insufficient funds released for education, health care, and social security. During the recent disarmament action week alone in Japan the participants in numerous meeting demanded an end to the increase in appropriations to the Armed Forces.

There is no doubt that with a consideration for the broad antiwar sentiments the major opposition parties are now amending their action programs for 1986, bearing in mind that Y. Nakasone's term as chairman of the Liberal Democratic party and consequently as prime minister expires in October next year. Parties, like the Communist, Socialist, Democratic Socialist, and Komeito parties, actively oppose the policy of building up efforts to militarize the country.

Numerous public opinion polls show that the antiwar feelings in Japan are increasingly acquiring an anti-U.S. orientation. The pernicious consequences of the concessions to pressure from Washington, which is making every effort to increase the military burden on Japan in order, on the one hand, to involve it in its global military-political speculations and, on the other, if possible to weaken, if not to undermine, its positions as an economic rival -- these consequences are becoming obvious to an increasing number of Japanese.

This burden will increase considerably if Tokyo takes part in the U.S. "star wars" program. In New York, at the conference of six leading capitalist countries, Y. Nakasone recently advocated this participation. With the consent of the Tokyo government, a number of U.S. firms are holding consultations with major Japanese military-industrial companies to involve them in the joint creation of "Strategic Defense Initiative" systems. The militarization course has thus logically led Tokyo to a Rubicon in space. To cross this dangerous boundary will reveal still further the contradiction between Tokyo's peace-loving declarations and the dangerous policy of building up the country's military might.

PACIFIC AIR AGREEMENT LEAVES KAL 007 ISSUE UNRESOLVED

LD130515 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Station observer Igor Orlov commentary]

[Excerpts] There has been an exchange of notes in Tokyo between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Shintaro Abe, and the Soviet and United States ambassadors there on the coming into force of an agreement to improve civil aviation safety over the North Pacific. Our observer Igor Orlov writes this comment:

An agreement to this effect was signed in Tokyo on Tuesday. [8 October] It deals with the establishment of telephone links and shortwave telephone circuits between various air traffic control centers and cities in the area. Air safety along the route from Anchorage, Alaska, to Seoul, known as R-20, was no problem until the incident with KAL Flight 007 on 1 September 1983. Hundreds of international flights along (R-20) seem to be comfortable enough with six so-called way points and modern electronic facilities at Narita and Hakodote in Japan and American facilities at Wakkanai and others. On that fatal day of 1 September, this sophisticated network proved to be a disasterous failure, with neither civilian not military installations being able or willing to warn the South Korean airliner.

To update communications over the North Pacific route is important and useful, but the case of Flight 007 is far from being closed, not with the publications on its gross violation of Soviet airspace, unheard negligence of those responsible for guiding the flight, and other related matters that continue to appear in the West. The latest example is a book by an American author, Oliver (Clubb), titled "KAL Flight 007: The Hidden Story."

BAN ON FOREIGNERS' ENTRY TO PUNJAB EXTENDED

LD300734 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 30 TASS -- The Indian authorities have extended to December a ban on the entry of foreigners in the border state of Punjab. An official announcement released here says that foreigners cannot visit Punjab without proper authorisation from competent agencies. Local observers view the decision as a measure aimed at blocking the subversive activities in the state of extremist groupings backed from outside the country.

BAKHTAR ON REAGAN'S UN SPEECH CITED

LD291216 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Kabul, October 29 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency has released a statement in connection with the speech made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the jubilee meeting of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. President, the statement says, once again reiterated that the foreign policy of his administration is based on the intensification of the arms race and spreading it to outer space. He took advantage of the highest international tribune to propagate his policy which runs counter to interests of peace, international security, disarmament and the aim of removing the threat of nuclear war. Instead of expressing his opinion on vitally important problems of the day, the President devoted his attention to other irrelevant matters and suggested a so-called plan for the settlement of regional conflicts in Africa, Asia and Central America.

By distorting facts relating to the conditions in the DRA, Nicaragua, Kampuchea, Angola and Ethiopia, Ronald Reagan wanted to whitewash Washington's flagrant interference in the internal affairs of independent countries.

By using Afghan counter revolutionaries, BAKHTAR says, the American administration, jointly with the militaristic authorities of Pakistan, is waging and directing an undeclared war against the DRA and encourages murder and bloodshed. Together with the South African regime the United States is pursuing a policy of aggression towards Angola. Washington forms and arms Pol Pot's gangs against the people's Republic of Kampuchea and gangs of Somoza's cutthroats against Nicaragua. It is no longer a secret today, BAKHTAR stresses, that the regional conflicts of which the President spoke, result from the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration.

The people and government of the DRA severely condemn President Reagan's pronouncements concerning the DRA and regard them as a gross, open and unjustifiable intervention in the internal affairs of the country. They declare that interventions and armed aggressions, however extensive they may be, cannot detract our people from the path they have chosen. Now, the people, government and armed forces of the DRA, supported by their internationalist friends, have the strength to rebuff any kind of aggression and to foil the sinister plans of the enemies of the April Revolution, the BAKHTAR news agency says.

KARMAL LAUDS DRA MILITIA'S ROLE

PM291209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general headline "Reports From Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Oct -- A meeting has been held here between B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and graduates of the Sarandoy (people's militia) Academy.

Addressing the meeting, the Afghan leader said that the main reason for the internal difficulties in the country and the banditry which still exists is the aid given to the counterrevolution by U.S. imperialism, which has spent $1.5 billion on arming it, and the interference in the DRA'S internal affairs by Pakistani militarists, Iranian reaction, and other anti-Afghan forces. Highly appraising the Sarandoy's role in fulfilling the tasks facing the country. He pointed out that the contemporary situation requires further efforts from all Afghans for the sake of ensuring peace and tranquility.

B. Karmal expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for the comprehensive assistance being given to the Afghan people.

BAKHTAR ON DEATH OF AMERICAN IN DRA CITED

PM291215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondent V. Okulov: "Adventurists' Odyssey"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Oct -- Afghanistan's BAKHTAR news agency has issued a statement. It says that competent organs of the DRA have collated information on the circumstances of the illicit stay of a group of foreigners on the republic's territory and the death of U.S. citizen C. Thornton, a correspondent for the newspaper ARIZONA REPUBLIC (United States).

It was been established that on the night of 2-3 September, the statement says, Thornton illegally penetrated Afghanistan's territory in the region of Qandahar Province in Mullah (Malang's) gang. Thornton and two of his fellow-countrymen visited a number of places where Afghan counterrevolutionaries are based. They filmed and photographed the bandits' atrocities, their reprisals against the local population, and their destruction of civilian establishments.

BAKHTAR indicated that Thornton and his colleagues were financed not by their newspaper but by the U.S. special services.

Whose guests on Afghan territory were the U.S. citizens? They were taken care of by (Salekh Mukhammad), known by the nickname (Malang) ("hermit"). He was "famous" for killing 380 local inhabitants and filling two deep wells in the little spot of (Kasre Narindzh) with the heads of his victims. He personally cut off the heads with an axe.

Those were the people with whom the Americans fraternized on Afghan soil. And it is not surprising that their escapades had a sorry end. In the night of 19-20 September in Shakhvalikot district, Qandahar Province, a clash took place between the rival gangs of (Malang) and Mullah (Nagib), as a result of which two Americans, including Thornton, died.

HERAT MOSQUE ATTACK, U.S. DRA INVOLVEMENT VIEWED

LD291137 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Yuriy Reshetnikov commentary]

[Text] In Afghanistan 14 people were killed and nearly 100 wounded when missiles fired by counterrevolutionaries hit the main mosque in the town of Herat. Radio Kabul reported that the attack, which took place at prayer time and involved two powerful ground-to-ground missiles, caused heavy casualties. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov has prepared the following commentary.

The massacre of civilians at the Herat Mosque must have been staged by extremely ruthless people with total disregard for Muslim traditions. Not only did they dare attack civilians at prayer, which is an immense crime, but the attack itself was timed to coincide with a mass gathering and was bound to cause heavy casualties. It is hard to imagine a more heinous and cowardly act for a Muslim. On the other hand the deadly and sophisticated weapons used in the attack underscore the growing extent of outside involvement in the activities of Afghan gunmen. In their terror campaign inside the country the counterrevolutionaries are increasingly relying on the most sophisticated array of arms provided by their patrons in the West, and the largest amounts of such arms by far are provided by the United States, which is waging what amounts to an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

That country, which most Americans would have trouble locating on a map, appears to have become recently part of Washington's global interests. The covert aid administered by the Central Intelligence Agency to Afghan gunmen admittedly has turned into the biggest secret operation of the United States since the war in Indochina. With Pakistani authorities looking the other way, millions of dollars worth of military equipment has been channeled to Afghan insurgents operating from their bases inside Pakistan. This year the U.S. Congress has sharply increased such military assistance, allocating a record of $280 million to sustain the Afghan counterrevolution.

Apart from the covert aid, the U.S. Congress earlier this year approved a program of direct and overt aid to the gunmen, thus legalizing intervention into the affairs of a sovereign country. At the same time, there has been evidence of direct participation of Americans in subversive actions against that country, some of them said to be Vietnam war veterans with considerable military experience. Increasing support for the Afghan counterrevolution, Washington allegedly strives to defend the interests of the Afghan people. In reality, however, it is the Afghan people who happen to be primarily targeted by the gunmen. In recent years agricultural cooperatives, schools, hospitals, and even places of worship have come under increasing attack, resulting in heavy civilian casualties and hundreds of millions of dollars in destroyed property.

In a recent call for ending selective regional conflicts, made at the United Nations by President Reagan, the Afghanistan issue figures quite prominently. It was made clear that any settlement of those conflicts should be arranged on U.S. terms. Until then Washington has pledged to support the so-called Mujahidin, or fighters for faith, as they are known in Washington. That's the kind of people who would attack a mosque full of praying Muslims.

COMMENTARY ON NATO, WARSAW PACT, IRAN

NC291001 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85
[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact members met in Sofia on Wednesday, 23 October, and a joint communique was issued after 2 days of discussions. This document reflects the common stand of the socialist countries on the most basic international issues. The participants in this conference pointed out that the acts of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism -- which initiated the arms race, namely the nuclear arms race, on earth and which is trying to extend this race to space as well -- is the main cause of world tension. They seriously condemned the U.S. Administration's policy which, in a bid to gain military supremacy, is trying to impose its will on others.

It was especially to achieve this objective that the U.S. imperialists formed the aggressive NATO pact beyond the borders of the Soviet Union and Iran 36 years ago. In order to ensure their security, European socialist countries were compelled to form a defensive military-political alliance 30 years ago, which is known as the Warsaw Pact. Since then, the Warsaw Pact has played an important role in the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Socialist countries have always confronted NATO's policy of escalating the arms race with their struggle for peace and disarmament.

IRNA pointed out that the communique issued at the Warsaw Party's Political Consultative Committee conference in Sofia envisages practical steps to prevent the arms race in space as well as on earth.

At the same time, I should recall that the socialist countries have repeated, for the umpteenth time, their readiness to dissolve simultaneously the NATO and Warsaw Pacts. However, the imperialists refuse to do so. Moreover, as our dear listeners know, after NATO was formed, imperialists established an aggressive branch known as CENTO. Iran became a member of CENTO along with Turkey, a NATO member, and Pakistan. On Washington's orders, these three countries formed the so-called Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD] as the economic offshoot of CENTO.

However, the Iranian people rejected participation in imperialist pacts and the 11 February revolution ended the pro-U.S. monarchy in Iran. The NATO branch -- that is, the aggressive CENTO pact -- and its offshoot -- that is, the so-called RCD into which Iran had been drawn -- were disbanded when the monarchy fell and Iran became a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

Washington is doing its best once again to extend NATO's sphere of influence to Iran in any way possible. For this purpose, on the advice of NATO leaders, Turkey and Pakistan were assigned the task of reviving the so-called RCD, and Iran was once again drawn into this alliance. NATO members believe that if Iran is bound by agreements with NATO-member Turkey and with the U.S. puppet Ziaul Haq's regime in Pakistan, they can force it to blindly follow the policies of imperialist governments as it did during the shah's despotism.

Military conflicts, which Washington foments, also help imperialism's hegemonistic objectives, and Iran is being plunged deeper and deeper into the eddy of such strife. These confrontations not only harm the situation in different regions, but also in the world in general.

As pointed out in the Sofia joint communique, any type of clash in the present tense international situation may turn into a large-scale conflict of global dimensions. Conflicts and disputes between counties should be solved peacefully. The Sofia conference called for an immediate end to the war that the U.S. imperialists incited between Iran and Iraq and for the stabilization of the situation in the Persian Gulf. As you know, because of this meaningless war, more than 1 million Iranians and Iraqis have been killed and many more from both sides have been disabled. Heavy economic losses have been inflicted on both countries. The imperialists are using this war to escalate their military presence in the region. U.S. generals are overtly preparing for direct military intervention in the Persian Gulf. General (Kingston), commander in chief of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces that is stationed in this region, discussed this recently. The fire of the undeclared war, which the imperialists and regional reaction have ignited against Democratic Afghanistan, further complicates the situation in the Near and Middle East. Iran has also been drawn into this war. The Warsaw Pact leaders stressed in their communique that they support the efforts of the UN secretary general's personal envoy in the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan to find a political solution to this problem. Iran, however, has so far refused to participate in these talks, although 5 years ago the DRA Government proposed negotiations to the Iranian Government. The DRA Government has repeated this proposal several times.

The arms race and the exacerbation of military conflicts clash with the vital interests of all nations. The Warsaw Pact nations have appealed for coordinated efforts to prevent the universal destruction threatening mankind and to solve all conflicts, even the most acute and complicated international problems, through peaceful talks. This appeal enjoys vast worldwide support, which has been expressed in recent meetings on all continents for the commencement of Disarmament Week. Disarmament Week was initiated by the World Peace Council. Undoubtedly, if the forces of peace unite and close their ranks, they can ensure the loftiest rights of nations -- the right to live in peace and the right to free and independent progress and development.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RYABOV VISIT TO INDONESIA

Signs to Economic Protocol

BK291525 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The Soviet delegation arrived in Jakarta for an official visit at the invitation of the Indonesian Government. The Soviet delegation is led by the Soviet Deputy Premier Yakov Ryabov. At the airport, the Soviet guests were welcomed by the Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance and Industry Ali Wardhana.

During the visit, Yakov Ryabov held discussions with Ali Wardhana. In Jakarta today, a Soviet-Indonesian protocol was signed concerning the setting up of a joint trade and economic cooperation commission. The document was signed by the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yakov Ryabov, who is currently in Indonesia on an official visit, and Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, and Industry Ali Wardhana. The objective of the commission is to study the possibility of developing cooperation which would benefit both countries. Currently, the Soviet Union is Indonesia's biggest trading partner among the socialist countries.

Confers With Suharto

HK300630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Soviet deputy premier Y.P. Ryabov had 30 minutes of talks with Indonesian President Suharto here today about bilateral relations and attitudes on disarmament.

Mr. Ryabov, the most senior Soviet official to visit Indonesia for 10 years, said through an interpreter that the Soviet Union and Indonesia held "near, if not similar" positions on the strengthening of world peace. Both countries strive to "prevent the nuclearization and militarization" of space, he said.

The Coordinating Minister for Economic, Finance and Industry, Ali Wardhana, who was present at today's meeting, told journalists that Mr. Suharto had received reports on various forms of economic and trade cooperation envisaged between the two countries. Mr. Wardhana said that Indonesia was interested in Soviet participation in several industrial projects "which might benefit the development of our industry." He added that the Soviets had expressed a wish to buy Indonesian palm oil.

Moscow has proposed trade credits and also loans for the construction of three hospitals, but Mr. Wardhana said that the Indonesians were still negotiating for softer terms. He said that an initial Soviet offer of a barter agreement rather than soft loans for the hospitals had been rejected.

The official ANTARA news agency quoted Transmigration Minister Martono as saying that the Soviets are interested in financing transmigration programs and investing in smallholder plantation projects.

The value of Indonesia's exports to the Soviet Union have amounted to 70.5 million dollars so far this year. Last year they were worth 60.4 million dollars. Indonesia's imports from the Soviet Union have amounted to 3.5 million dollars so far this year.

Yesterday Mr Ryabov and Mr Wardhana signed a protocol for increased trade and economic cooperation. Mr Ryabov is due to fly to the city of Surabaya in the east of the island of Java today. He is scheduled to leave for Malaysia Friday.

RESULTS OF SALIMOV VISIT TO THAILAND REPORTED

LD291153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Joint Soviet-Thai Statement for the Press" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Oct (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Akil Salimov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Thailand from 21 to 28 October 1985 on an official visit at the invitation of the National Legislative Assembly.

The delegation was received by Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon. Meetings and conversations were held with Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, chairman of the National Legislative Assembly, and members of the Thai parliament.

The sides exchanges opinions on a number of problems of the present international situation which are of mutual interest. Questions of Soviet-Thai relations, in particular the basic trends of the work by the parliaments of the two countries in seeking ways toward a peaceful solution to vital problems of the present day, a lessening of international tension. Their efforts in preserving peace on earth, were also discussed. It was emphasized that parliamentarians can make a tangible contribution in this matter, which is of vital importance for the future of mankind. The sides noted the danger of the arms race and pointed to the need for a real reduction in nuclear armaments. The Thai side expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva in November this year would yield real positive results.

Bearing in mind that the problems in Southeast Asia are leading to a growth in tension and instability, not only in that region but in the world as a whole, the sides discussed questions of peace and stability in Southeast Asia during their conversations and came out in favor of a political settlement to the problems in the region.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and the representatives of the Thai National Legislative Assembly noted that the existing differences in approach to certain problems should not stand in the way of a development of relations between the two parliaments, countries, and peoples. A mutual desire was expressed for the further widening of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Thai National Legislative Assembly, which are contributing positively to the development of Soviet-Thai relations and to a deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

In response to the efforts of the Interparliamentary Union on the development of relations between the member countries of the Union, both sides have agreed in principle to maintain working contacts between the parliaments of the two countries, not only at the level of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Thai National Legislative Assembly, but also at the level of their corresponding commissions. The sides also stipulated that they would broaden contacts and strengthen cooperation within the framework of the interparliamentary Union. Both sides came out in favor of developing ties and strengthening cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and equality.

CPSU GREETS NEW ZEALAND COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM291627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To the Seventh National Conference of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party.

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to delegates to the Seventh National Conference of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party and to all the party's members and supporters.

Your party, the leading detachment of the working class and working people of New Zealand, consistently upholds their vital rights and just demands. The New Zealand communists' struggle for the national interests of their country, against imperialism's intrigues in the Pacific, for the transformation of the southern Pacific into a nuclear-free zone, and for the peace and security of all peoples is worthy of respect. Soviet communists value highly the internationalist positions of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party, its fidelity to the principles of the Marxist-Leninist cohesion of the international communist movement, and its tireless efforts to develop friendly relations and mutual understanding between the New Zealand and Soviet peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the Socialist Unity Party success in its activity for the good of its people and for the sake of the social progress of its motherland.

Long live the friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and New Zealand!
Long live peace and socialism!

The CPSU Central Committee.

SRV SUPPORT FOR WARSAW PACT STATEMENT CITED

LF291035 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Hanoi, October 29 TASS -- The Communist Party, the government and people of Vietnam fully support the statement of the Sofia Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, support the stand of the countries, parties to the conference, specifically the important and constructive initiatives, which were put forward by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. This is said in a statement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which has been issued here.

The document stresses that the proposals of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states are a weighty contribution to the struggle for relaxation of tension in Europe and in the whole world, for termination of the arms race and for disarmament, for removal of the threat of war and maintenance of durable world peace.

UN DECISION ON CAMBODIAN REPRESENTATION CONDEMNED

LD281736 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, October 28 TASS -- The Pol Pot and Ieng Sary criminal clique which is guilty of annihilating three million Kampucheans, of undermining the economic and social structure of the country cannot represent Kampuchea in the international community, the SPK news agency writes.

Commenting on the decision of the United Nations credentials committee that representatives of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" [CGDK] should keep a place in the United Nations organization, the news agency stresses that the coalition is the cover for Pol Pot criminals, who staged mass killings, who have neither motherland nor people of their own. Complete removal of the Pol Pot clique as a political and military organization, prevention of its return to Kampuchea in whatever form becomes ever more necessary for the settlement of the problems around Kampuchea.

The People's Reupblic of Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign state. Its government effectively controls the entire territory of the country. The Kampuchean people is [as received] successfully overcoming the horrible consequences of the Pol Pot rule, is confidently forging ahead along the road of the construction of new life. The decision under which the emmigrant scum should keep a place in the United Nations organization conradicts the charter of that international organization and has been made without consideration for actual situation in the country. This decision is an insult to the memory of the victims of genocide. Any debate in the United Nations on Kampuchea that is held in absence of its representatives is a gross interference in internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It is not the first time that such a decision is taken under the pressure of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism that are annoyed by the successes of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in national revival and would like to reverse the course of history, to regain the lost positions in South East Asia. Practice showed that all resolutions taken on this question in the United Nations organization did nothing to ease the tension in the region. Quite the contrary, external forces hostile to the Kampuchean people are using to the utmost U.N. documents for undermining national construction in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, for stirring up confrontation in the region.

No United Nations decision taken against the will of the Kampuchean people can change the course of events in Kampuchea. And the road to the settlement of problems around Kampuchea is through a constructive, equal dialogue among states of the region, the SPK news agency stresses in conclusion.

PLANNING COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD291442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The planning organs of the USSR and the CSSR have completed talks on coordinating plans for the years 1986-1990. The protocol was signed in Moscow today by Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and by Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee.

The planned volume in trade turnover between the two countries will increase by approximately one-third, compared with the current 5-year plan period. On the basis of the division of labor main-line electric locomotives, trams, and trolley buses; river ships, metal-removal machine tools, Tatra and Avia motor vehicles; and other goods will be produced in Czechoslovakia with mining equipment, powerful tractors, agricultural machines, saloon cars, aviation equipment, and electronic industry articles.

Talyzin Comments on Accord

LD292316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] The Planning organs of the CSSR and the Soviet Union have ended talks about the coordination of the national-economic plans of both countries for the years 1986-1990. The protocol, which contains the results of the talks, was signed today in Moscow by Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the federal government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

After the ceremony our Moscow correspondent Stefan Simak asked Comrade Nikolay Talyzin for a short interview.

[Begin recording in Russian, with superimposed Slovak translation] [Simak] Nikolay Vladimirovich do you think will enrich the cooperation between our countries during the next 5-year plan?

[Talyzin] The signing of the protocol on cooperation in the next 5-year plan is undeniably a great event which will reflect in the lives of our people, says Nikolay Talyzin. In the next 5 years Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union will exchange goods worth R73 billion. This truly large figure represents a more than 30-percent increase in our mutual deliveries; that is a considerable growth of cooperation compared with the 5-year plan. It is necessary to see in this a practical realization of the agreements reached by the highest representatives of our countries, Comrades Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev. The protocol covers all areas of cooperation, whether it is our cooperation in engineering, light industry, fuels and energy, or chemistry. It concerns practically all directions of the development of our countries' national economies.

The protocol not only speaks of a considerable growth in the volume of mutual exchange, but it also contains qualitative changes which we must make in our cooperation. In comparison with the past, we have given especially great attention to these questions. We are both satisfied with the results, Nikolay Talyzin emphasizes. The protocol is characterised by the fact that it concentrates on the problems of improving quality and the technical level of mutual delivered production much more than up to now.

Understandably, even though we have agreed on such a large volume of Czechoslovak-Soviet exchange, it can not be considered as the maximum level. The use of new forms of cooperation and further deepening of production cooperation offers our enterprises great possibilities. The (?framework) of the agreement we signed in Moscow today enables the extension of cooperation into nontraditional areas, the creation of further joint scientific production or production associations, similar to the recently set up (Inter-Robot) in Prestov. [end recording]

I am convinced, Nikolay Talyzin emphasized at the close of the interview, that we will be successful in making use of these possibilities during the course of the forthcoming 5-year plan.

Talyzin, Potac Laud Agreement

LD292222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Report by correspondent Konstantin Patsyuk]

[Text] The USSR-CSSR Protocol determines the basic directions of our economic cooperation for the next 5-year plan period, the reciprocal supply of goods on the basis on division of labor. For example, the CSS will participate in the implementation of the Soviet Food Program and in the reconstruction of enterprises of light and food industry.

And the Soviet side will cooperate with our Czechoslovak friends in the creation of large industrial facilities, by supplying complete equipment for, inter alia, atomic power stations and the construction of the Prague metro. This is what Comrade Talyzin said at the ceremony on the signing of the document:

[Begin Talyzin recording] We are very pleased with the work that has been done. Our trade turnover will greately exceed the volume achieved in this 5-year plan period. In fact, there are no branches of the economy where we are not taking part in mutual cooperation. We have agreed on the organization of joint enterprises, on the development of new forms of cooperation, on the expansion and deepening of cooperation in production. This time we and our Czechoslovak friends have paid a lot of attention to the question of raising the quality and technical level (?of cooperation). It has never been the case that we would supply the basic mass of the products, especially the engineering ones, at such a high level of quality and perfection. [end recording]

Then Comrade Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Committee spoke.

This document, Comrade Potac noted, is vitally important to our republic. We evaluate highly cooperation with the Soviet Union, and our country is an important, reliable partner of yours. Of course we understand that the coordination of national economic plans is an unbroken process, therfore it is essential to aspire to very close, even closer ties in the economies of the two countries. This is in the interest of intensifying it, he said.

GDR-HUNGARY COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS USSR PROPOSALS

LD300013 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest October 29 TASS -- The Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic fully support the new Soviet peace initiatives, stresses a communique release in the Hungarian capital on the results of the working visit of friendship paid to Hungary by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Part of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

These peace proposals are opening fresh possibilities for preventing the militarization of space and reducing nuclear armaments, and for strengthening peace and security in Europe. Much importance is attached in this context to a statement of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, approved by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia. This document aims at strengthening international security and curbing the arms race.

The sides welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-American summit and expressed the hope that it would contribute to the improvement of the world situation.

Janos Kadar and Erich Honecker signed a long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Hungary and the GDR to the year 2000.

Erich Honecker left Budapest today.

ARTICLE ON BELGRADE'S DEVELOPMENT SINCE LIBERATION

PM231047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Sharov article: "Brotherhood in Arms"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, Oct -- The banner of freedom was raised over the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, on 20 October 1944. Soviet Army divisions entered Yugoslav territory with the consent of the supreme command of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army and, in close cooperation with its units, inflicted a heavy defeat on the Hitlerite forces.

The Belgrade operation required a considerable concentration of manpower and resources. The Soviet command directed the main forces of the 3d Ukrainian Front and part of the forces of the 2d Ukrainian Front to conduct the operation. The grouping of Soviet forces numbered 19 rifle divisions, 1 mechanized corps, 13 air force divisions, 8 artillery divisions, and approximately 50 independent units and formations. Servicemen from 17 Yugoslav divisions fought heroically in the joint combat operations.

The battle for the capital was of major political and military-strategic significance in resolving the task of the complete liberation of all Yugoslavia from the fascist invaders. The "Serbia" fascist army group was routed during the operation, and troop units retreating from Greece were defeated.

The price of victory was high. Many thousands of Yugoslav servicemen and Soviet officers and men died heroes' deaths. "Serbia and Voivodina were soon liberated with the assistance given to our country...by the fraternal Red Army, to which we owe eternal gratitude, and Belgrade was again able to be the center of our state and political life," J. Broz Tito said in a speech.

The tremendous changes in the Yugoslav capital in the past decades are impressive. Its population has increased sixfold. It now has 1.5 million people. It has expanded along the left bank of the Sava river. The districts of Novi Deograd have arisen in place of marshes where rains, people once traveled by boat during spring floods and prolonged rains. About 250,000 people now live in those districts.

There have been considerable successes in economic building. Before the war there were no major enterprises to speak of in the Yugoslav capital. Approximately 30 national economic sectors are represented there now. Machine tools, tractors, automation facilities, and textile, footwear, and food industry output bearing the mark of Belgrade's plants and factories are well known not only in Yugoslavia but also in the Soviet Union and many other states.

The capital is also Yugoslavia's leading cultural center. It has dozens of educational institutions, theaters, museums, and scientific research institutes. Many thousands of students study at Belgrade University.

As my interlocutors noted, the determining influence on the city's social life is exerted by its party organization, which numbers over 230,000 Communists. Complex problems of economic stabilization and the capital's further development are being resolved under its leadership.

During meetings at the city assembly, the conversation turned to Belgrade's fruitful ties with Moscow. Delegations are exchanged between LCY City Committee and CPSU Gorkom in the capitals and between the Belgrade Assembly and the Moscow City Soviet. Labor collectives maintain contacts, and cooperation between cultural institutions and creative organizations is strengthening. The exchange of experience is mutually beneficial.

A successful Belgrade Days festival was held recently in Moscow. As the Yugoslav press noted, it reaffirmed that cooperation between our countries and peoples are continuously developing.

The anniversary of the SFRY capital's liberation is being greeted in a businesslike way at work. Present-day Belgrade is the best monument to its heroic liberators.

GORBACHEV LETTER TO KOHL EXPLAINS SUMMIT STANCE

LD301116 Hamburg DPA in German 0950 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, 30 Oct (DPA) -- Soviet Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev has explained to the Federal Government the Soviet attitude toward the forthcoming summit meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The description of the position is contained in a letter from Gorbachev to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, which Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov delivered to the Chancellery on Tuesday. No information was officially given on the content of the letter, which Kohl's foreign policy adviser Horst Teltschik received. It is assumed in Bonn that today Kohl will report to the cabinet on the letter.

Gorbachev's letter reportedly represents a reply to Khol, who informed the Soviet side about Bonn's desires for the negotiations between the Soviets and Americans at the beginning of October. Gorbachev gave the first explanations of the Soviet proposals on disarmament and arms control during his recent visit to Paris.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL SUPPORTS USSR ARMS PROPOSALS

LD292158 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 29 Oct 85

["The Threat of Nuclear War Must Be Removed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- "The initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Sofia are concrete proposals aimed at promoting peace and disarmament," Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz has said in an interview to IZVESTIYA's Vienna correspondent. "Austria lies in the centre of Europe, the continent which has been ravaged by incessant wars over the centuries, and it has a great interest in the peace proposals being carefully examined. Such initiatives must not be brushed off outright. Any proposal aimed at strengthening security must be considered seriously. I think, this would be a manifestation of the awareness by the great powers of the fact that they bear the main responsibility for the destinies of world peace."

"Small states should do as much as they can to promote stronger peace because peace is needed by all the peoples, so the threat to peace affects the peoples of all countries, big and small alike," the foreign minister continued.

"We Austrians believe that it is necessary to promtoe cooperation among countries in many fields, including the economy, science, culture, and the arts. This cooperation will undoubtedly contribute to stronger trust among states and to stronger world peace."

SOROKIN STRESSES NEED FOR UK CONTRIBUTION TO DISARMAMENT

LD300034 Moscow in English to Great Britian and Ireland 2008 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Commentary by Konstantin Sorokin from the "Glance at the British Scene"]

[Excerpts] The draft of an updated version of the Communist Party's Program is under discussion in the Soviet Union. It says that in the field of foreign policy Soviet Communists will be working to remove the threat of world war and establish peaceful coexistence as an incontrovertible principle of international relations.

A short time ago the Soviet Union called on the United States to slash strategic arsenals by half, to scale down the missile confrontation in Europe and to prevent any weapons, first and foremost, nuclear weapons, from being deployed in space. These proposals could help to cover part of the road to nuclear disarmament.

Needless to say, other nuclear powers can and should make their own contributions, as Britain has done in the past on many occasions. In the early sixties it played an important role in drafting the treaty banning nuclear tests in three spheres; in 1977 the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States conducted talks about a total nuclear test ban, and the British delegation showed more political realism than their American counterparts. Britain also held a constructive positon when the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was drafted.

At the end of November last year, the Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, visited Moscow. He said that once in power his party would build a national security policy on a nonnuclear basis and would order all nuclear weapons out of the country. In reply the Soviet Union invoked its 1978 pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms against states that refuse to acquire and accomodate such arms on their territory. If Britain carried out complete nuclear disarmament and dismantled all foreign nuclear bases the Soviet Union would provide a guarantee that its weapons would never be trained on British territory. The Soviet Union said it would reduce and destroy some of its medium-range missiles in Europe in reply to the reduction of British missiles. All relevant problems could be solved at bilateral talks.

The British press usually dismisses proposals of this kind as a communist ploy or Soviet propaganda. But last Saturday this point of view received a heavy blow. In London there was a 100,000-strong demonstration organized by the CND [Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament], the largest demonstration in Europe this year. Its slogan called for a British contribution to creating a world without nuclear weapons. This has again shown that Soviet policy goals give hope to men and women who want peace and campaign for it.

FRG'S BENEVOLENCE TOWARD 'DICTATORIAL' REGIMES VIEWED

LD291338 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Bonn and Its Friends" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Lev Aksenov writes: Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann of the Federal Republic of Germany has become the first member of the Bonn Government ever to pay a visit to Paraguay.

In a statement after the visit he claimed that Paraguay is a "contented country" where "order" reigns supreme. His biggest impression was that "there are practically no political prisoners" there. Moreover, the political system in Paraguay, according to the Bonn minister, "is far less dictatorial than it was repeatedly alleged."

After making that propaganda prepaation Zimmermann hinted that Alfredo Stroessner "would like to visit the FRG if he is accorded a welcome befitting a head of state". The praise heaped on a dictator who has been ruling Paraguay for the fourth decade cannot but be resented by all democratically-minded people.

What kind of "contentment" can there be if, since 1954, when Stroessner became president one and a half million Paraguayans have left the country, fleeing persecution, and 385,000 people, or every fourth in the country, have gone through jails?

Zimmermann, however, failed to see the discrepancy, fully satisfying himself with the "retouched" picture of the situation in the Latin American state. Paraguay is not the only country ruled by a dictatorial regime to enjoy the benevolence of Bonn officialdom.

Suffice it to recall South Africa. West Germany is among the biggest investors in apartheid state's economy, with its financial injections there exceeding six billion deutschmarks. A total fo some 400 West German firms and companies have subsidiaries in the "racist reich" and Bonn government leaders flatly refuse to respond to the international community's calls for comprehensive sanctions against the apartheid regime.

West German leaders offer broad support also to such a "democrat" as Chile's dictator Augusto Pinochet. It is in West Germany that officers from that country have undergone their training to acquire skills they are now using to readily to disperse anti-fascist demonstrations.

Zimmermann's praise of the executioner of the Paraguayan people tells much of his views on democracy. A man is really known by the company he keeps.

BILATERAL TIES VIEWED ON AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY JUBILEE

PM291455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin report: "Following a Path of Neutrality"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, October -- The Austrian people are marking a noteworthy date -- the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the policy of permanant neutrality.

On 26 October 1955 the National Council voted by a huge majority to adopt a special constitutional law on the country's permanent neutrality. "With a view to firmly establishing its external independence and ensuring the invioliability of its territory," the first lines of the law read, "Austria voluntarily declares its permanent neutrality." This law, it is generally acknowledged has played and continues to play an exceptionally important role in the Austrian people's life.

The State Treaty and the policy of permanent neutrality have also had a positive influence on the development of good-neighborly Soviet-Austrian relations. The forms of equal Soviet-Austrian cooperation are diverse, from political consultations and mutually advantageous business ties, to active exchanges in the spheres of science, culture, and art.

Trade and economic ties between the USSR and Austria are developing successfully on the basis of the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical, and industrial cooperation. On 4 October this year a Soviet-Austrian protocol on extending the term of this important document to 1995 was signed.

There are many examples of fruitful cooperation. Some 600 Austrian firms are reliable, permanent partners of Soviet foreign trade organizations. Let us recall just two examples.

On 25 November 1984, during the visit of Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz to the USSR and with his personal participation, a metallurgical plant in the city of Zhlobin (Belorussia) was ceremonially opened. Designed to produce 750,000 metric tons of steel a year, the plant was built to the Soviet Union's order by the Austrian state enterprise Voest-Alpine.

Secondly, shipbuilders at a shipyard in Linz recently launched a floating multi-bucket excavator designed for work on building the Leningrad flood barriers. In all, Austrian shipyards have built more than 170 ships of various kinds to Soviet orders.

The policy of permanent neutrality proclaimed 30 years ago does not lead the country into isolation. People in Vienna are well aware that today no people can close their eyes to their problems of peace and that energetic actions are needed by all states, big and small, to resolve the main task of today -- that of eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The peace-loving public greeted with satisfaction the statement by the Austrian head of government during his official visit to the USSR that "Austrian foreign policy is aimed first and foremost at serving the cause of ensuring peace throughout the world."

On the national holiday of the Republic of Austria, the Soviet people wholeheartedlywish the friendly Austrian people great successes in building a peaceful life and implementing the policy aimed at consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world and further strengthening good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Austria.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY VIEWED ON INDEPENDENCE FETE

LD300024 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Istanbul, October 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shkurdalov reports:

Turkey is marking today its national holiday. On that day 62 years ago the Turkish Republic, born of an uphill battle for national independence against imperialist intervention, was proclaimed in Ankara.

The foundations of Soviet-Turkish relations, at the sources of which there stood Lenin, the leader of the world proletariat, and Kemal Ataturk, the father of the Turkish Republic, were being laid in the course of the liberation struggle of the Turkish people. It is remembered in Turkey that the young Soviet Republic gave the Turkish national liberation movement invaluable support, which contributed in good measure to the defeat of the invaders. The proclamation of the Turkish Republic was immediately welcomed by Soviet Russia, which was the first state officially to recognize new Turkey and to establish diplomatic relations with it.

Since that time, relations between the two countries have been built on the principles of good-neighbourliness, mutual respect and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union supported in deed rather than in words Ataturk's slogan of economic independence for Turkey. The first [word indistinct] Turkey's light and heavy industries were built with Soviet technical and economic assistance.

The peoples of the two countries stand for the further expansion of cooperation, which meets their interests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VOSS VISIT TO ALGERIA

Welcomed by Assembly

PM291451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests of Algeria"]

[Text] Algiers, 24 Oct -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, has arrived on an official visit here at the invitation of the Algerian National People's Assembly. It was met by R. Bitat, president of the Algerian National People's Assembly, (J. Melaika), deputy president of the National People's Assembly, and other officials.

In a statement delivered at the airport, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that the visit will make it possible to exchange information with the Algerian side on the activity of the two countries' parliaments and to discuss the prospects for developing cooperation among them and urgent questions of the present-day international situation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met with M.C. Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and leader of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Central Committee Permament Secretariat. Relations between the CPSU and the FLN and other questions of mutual interest were examined during the talk that was held. The sides expressed satisfaction at the level of bilateral interstate and interparty cooperation and reaffirmed the desire to further strengthen and expand it.

M.C. Messaadia spoke of the campaign currently under way in Algeria to enrich the National Charter -- the basic program document of the Algerian Revolution -- and of the participation of broad sections of the Algerian people in the campaign.

The head of the Soviet delegation briefed the Algerian representatives on the Soviet people's creative activity in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and on the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum which examined and approved draft basic documents for the forthcoming party forum. Taking part in the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were A. Boubara, for the party foreign relations section, and other officials.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the Algerian National People's Assembly, where they were warmly welcomed by R. Bitat, president of the Assembly. The sides familiarized themselves with the activity of the two countries' parliaments and their structure and functions. The meeting was attended by deputy presidents of the National People's Assembly and the presidents of parliamentary commissions.

V.N. Taratuta, USSR ambassador to Algeria, took part in the meetings and talks on the Soviet side.

In the evening R. Bitat held a banquet in honor of the Soviet delegation.

On the way to Algeria the delegation made a short stopover in Tunis. At Tunis Airport a friendly talk was held between the head of the Soviet delegation and M. Messaadi, president of the Tunisian parliament, during which questions of the further development and strengthening of parliamentary ties between the two countries were discussed.

Delegation Meets Premier

LD291925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1655 GMT 29 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of the Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, is in Algeria on the invitation of the National People's Assembly on an official friendly visit.

The Soviet and Algerian delegations, led by the chairman of the National People's Assembly, Rabah Bitat, held talks during which the sides discussed the situation of interparliamentary links, issues of interstate relations and the many facets of Soviet-Algerian cooperation, and prospects for their development. Several topical international problems, including the situation in the Near East, southern Africa, and questions of disarmament were also discussed.

The Soviet delegation met and talked to Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the politburo and head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party. At the talks the sides expressed mutual satisfaction with the level of development of links between the CPSU and FLN party, which is of great significance for the whole network of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations. The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet also met the Algerian premier, Abelhamid Brahimi.

The members of the Soviet delegation visited the memorial site and laid a wreath at the memorial to the fallen heroes of the liberation struggle of the Algerian people.

President Receives Delegation

LD300052 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1655 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 29 Oct (TASS) -- Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] party, today received Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation which is on an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In the course of the meeting, questions of Soviet-Algerian relations in various spheres were touched on. The head of the Algerian state gave a high assessment of the current level of cooperation between the two countries. He underlined Algeria's desire to continue to strengthen the ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation in all directions.

Rabah Bitat, chairman of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and other officials, also took part in the conversation, which passed off in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BRUTENTS CONFERS WITH BA'ATHIST OFFICIAL

LD291912 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 29 Oct (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation led by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which is here, has had a meeting with Abdullah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (ASBP).

During the conversation, which took place in a fiendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation and the situation in the Near East, and on ties between the CPSU and the ASBP.

The Syrian side stressed that Syria's policy of pursuing steady and all-round development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is principled and invariable in character, and calculated for the long term. A high assessment was given of the USSR's economic, scientific and technical aid in strengthening Syria's national independence, and of the Soviet Union's support to the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the plans to establish American domination in the Near East and against the attempts of the United States, Israel, and their accomplices to foist on the Arab countries inequitable capitulatory versions of a settlement of the Near East crisis.

The ASBP assistant secretary noted the great importance of cooperation between the two countries in foiling the dangerous plots of imperialism and reaction in the Near East and in the international arena as a whole. He declared Syria's support for the peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are aimed at curbing the arms race and averting the militarization of space, and at delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The participants in the meeting expressed satisfaction with the strengthening Soviet-Syrian interparty and interstate ties on the firm bases of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SAR.

SYRIAN INTELLIGENCE CHIEF DISCUSSES KIDNAPPING

NC300702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence department in Lebanon visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami yesterday. He also met with Minister Nabih Birri for a second time. He then met with 'Asim Gansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon.

According to sources of the National Union Front, Brig Gen Kan'an discussed the fate of the [kidnapped] Soviet diplomats and the efforts being made to secure their release during his Beirut meetings. He also reviewed the results of the meetings held by the Tripartite Committee [Amal-Progressive Socialist Party-Lebanese Forces] in Damascus.

Minister Birri affirmed that the current phase must be used to prepare for a national conference that will make all the parties assume their responsibilities for leading the country toward salvation. He expected a national conference to convene soon if matters proceed according to plan.

KURDS CLAIM CAPTURE OF TWO SOVIETS IN IRAQ

AU292114 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Paris Oct 29 (AFP) -- Kurdish Guerillas in Iraq have captured two Soviet experts and are holding them at the headquarters of the Kurdistan Patriotic Union (KPU) in the "liberated zones of Iraqi Kurdistan," According to a KPU communique issued here today.

The communique said the two Russians were captured on October 10 near Irbil in northern Iraq and "will not be freed until the authorities concerned have contacted and negotiated with the KPU leadership."

The two captives were named as Volodia Andriov and Volodia Ivan Ivanotrov.

The communique also accused the Iraqi Government of arresting since September more than 900 Kurdish children aged from 8 to 14 in thenorthern Iraqi city of Sulaymaniyeh.

KPU guerrillasannounced a resumption of their attacks on Iraqi targets in January this year after talks broke down aimed at a rapprochement with the Baghdad government.

PRIMAKOV VIEWS ASPECTS OF MIDEAST CRISIS

PM291525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5
[Academician Ye. Primakov article under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Near East: Where Is the Way Out of the Impasse?"

[Text] The Near East conflict is obviously unequaled among regional conflicts in terms of degree of intensity, the constant danger of an explosion, and its destabilizing effect on the international situation. It has already claimed thousands upon thousands of human lives and destroyed incalculable material assets.

The Near East conflict has slowed down the socioeconomic and political development of certain Arab societies and done tremendous moral harm to the Israeli people. At the same time, the frequently cited worldly wisdom that over the years everything is smoothed over and shaken down is not applicable to the situation which has taken shape. The hotbed of tension in the Near East, which has not been extinguished for almost 40 years, is today, perhaps, even more dangerous than in the past.

First, Israel poses a constant threat, and not only to the Arab states bordering it. Following the raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, it recently carried out a new aggressive sally and bombed a suburb of the Tunisian capital.

Second, through the efforts of the U.S. Administration this conflict is being dragged increasingly deeply and organically into a system adapted for its global confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries: The permanent American military presence in the region is being increased; the U.S. strategic alliance with Israel serves to prepare the Near East theater for actions against the USSR, states friendly to it, and national liberation forces.

Third, in the opinion of many experts, this conflict could take on a nuclear hue. The American press claims that Israel has already crossed the line in the producton of nuclear weapons. It can hardly be expected to succeed in preserving its monopoly in the region in this sphere on a historical plane.

Finally, in many respects the Near East conflict has already become a serious obstacle in the way of returning the world to the relaxation of international tension, that is, to the only state which safeguards mankind against destruction. In addition, as recent events have shown, the destabilization of the situation brought about by Israeli expansionism is leading to increased terrorism, which takes the lives of innocent people.

Thus, there are more than enough reasons to use all available means and opportunities to normalize the situation in the Near East. Who and what is preventing this, and how?

If we trace in retrospect the development of the Near East situation, it is possible unequivocally to arrive at the conclusion that the Israeli leaders are preventing the liquidation of the conflict in an endeavor to hold on to the territories seized from Arab states in 1967 and to prevent a just solution to the Palestinian problem. I well remember how directly after the "Six-Day War" some people wrote and talked about Israel's desire for peace with the Arabs. The lands seized from them, it was said, were being held temporarily, and only so that their return would help to ensure peace and security for Israel.

What is left of those claims today? Precisely nothing. At the same time Israel's Zionist leaders are increasingly pushing Israeli society in the direction of unrestrained chauvinsim.To judge from recent public opinion polls, the overt fascist and racist Kahane, who has proclaimed the goal of "throwing out" all Arabs from Israeli territory and from the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, is becoming the idol of a significant section of Israeli youth. And A. Sharon, former Israeli defense minister and organizer of the massacre of the Palestinian population of the Sabra and Shatila camps in 1982, who now aspires to the leadership of the Likud bloc, is not far behind Kahane. Fearing competition from Sharon, the present leader of this bloc, which is part of the government coalition -- Shamir, who is to become prime minister next fall -- is seeking to keep up with him in terms of extremism. Peres -- leader of Ma'arakh, another bloc making up the government, and the present Israeli prime minister-- competes with Shamir as to who is more right-wing. Together they are all now pushing through the Knesset an antidemocratic law banning Israeli citizens from entering into contact with Palestinians who represent the PLO in any way or are connected with it.

By means of its own policy in the Near East the United States props up and ensures the line of annexing the territories captured by Israel and squeezing out the Palestinians. It is not just that Tel Aviv uses American weapons in all its anti-Arab actions. The point is also that, by organizing separate deals in the Near East, the United States is undermining the Arab forces' resistance to Israeli expansionism and blocking the resolution of the task of liquidating the consequences of the Israeli aggresion in 1967 and establishing a just and lasting peace on that basis.

Perhaps a small addendum is needed here. The effectiveness of the American policy of supporting Israeli expansionism is inversely proportional to the degree of anti-imperialist unity among the Arabs: The less unity there is, the greater the chance of success for the American-Israeli line.

Of course, the problem of Arab unity is in itself a complex one. In addition to the trend toward rapprochement — compact habitation of a single territory, a common language, and in many respects common history, culture, and mental makeup -- there are also centrifugal processes. It is impossible to disregard the fact that for more than half a century now the Arab world has been divided into individual states, where heterogeneous political forces are in power; the long existence of these states results in the emergence and development of frequently different interests; Egyptian, Iraqi, Lebanese, Syrian, and so forth. But it should be especialy emphasized that the trend toward rapprochement among the Arabs has become the target of a deliberate, subversive U.S. policy. And not the least place among the methods for undermining it is occupied by the policy of separate deals between Israel and individual Arab countries.

The first of them -- the Camp David deal -- removed from confrontation with Israel the largest Arab country in terms of population and economic potential -- Egypt, which possessed the largest armed forces in the Arab world. There then followed an attempt at one more "breakthrough." In order to impose on Lebanon a separate agreement with Israel, the United States did not balk at a show and even the use of military force in that Arab country. However, failure awaited it there: Forced at first to sign such an agreement, Lebanon later denounced it with Syria's support. The 1982 "Reagan initiative" was also aimed at continuing the Camp David line of separate accords with Israel -- it pursued the goal of abandoning the resolution of the Palestianian problem and depriving the Palestianian people of the right to create their own sovereign national state.

The United States needs at all costs a constant process of separate accords between the Arabs and Israel. One reason is the fear that a lengthy halt in this "movement" will lead to the rejection of such accords by those Arab states which have already been drawn into them. U.S. disquiet is aroused, for example, by the fact that Egypt is still not returning its ambassador to Tel Aviv, who was recalled during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, has almost ceased trade relations with Israel, and has sharply reduced the exchange of tourists. Another reason is fear that a "halt" in the process of separate deals could strengthen on all sides the craving for an all-embracing settlement by means of convening an international conference on the Near East. Its convening provides the only possibility to ensure "as a package" the resolution of the entire range of questions for the prupose of establishing stable peace in the region.

This "natural law" can also be traced: As soon as the outlines of such a conference become more distinct, some new separate initiatives are born or the United States tries to play on certain conciliatory sentiments which emerge on the Arab side of the conflict so as to materialize them in a new separate deal. This was the case in 1977, for example. The former Egyptian president's trip to Jerusalem took place soon after the Soviet-American statement on the Near East, which set the specific aim of organizing a peace conference for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict, was published. I think that now, too, those who are planning new separate talks -- this time between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the PLO would not be represented -- want thereby to prevent the convening of a peace conference on the Near East.

Obviously it has to be said right away that the negative assessment of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed by King Husayn and Y. 'Arafat, from the viewpoint of real ways to ensure a just settlement in the Near East, has nothing in common with the idea of rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO on a patriotic basis. This could only be welcomed in the same way as the recent talks between the prime ministers of Syria and Jordan, whose relations have been far from normal in recent years. Of course, the normalization of Syrian-Iraqi relations would also have a tremendous positive influence on the situation. However, the United States, to judge from its policy and the stand taken by the American mass media, takes a sharply negative attitude to the improvement of both Syrian-Iraqi and Syrian-Jordanian relations. At the same time the United States actively supported the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Why?

Obviously, it did so for several reasons. Above all, because that agreement contributed precisely to the Arabs' further disunity and prevented the consolidation of their forces; life has confirmed the correctness of this conclusion. At the same time that document could itself perfectly well suit the United States. That agreement made no mention of an independent Palestinian state as the goal of the Palestinian people's struggle. Meanwhile, the deprivation of the Palestinians' right to such a state amounts, in point of fact, to the deprivation of their right to self-determination.

The question of Palestine was being resolved in the past, at the end of the forties. It is not out of place to recall that the UN General Assembly, which proclaimed the creation of two states -- one Arab and one Jewish -- in the mandated territory of Palestine, proceeded from the premise that each of those peoples must realize their right to self-determination. The United States and some of its allies are now trying to approach the Palestinians with quite different yardsticks. Such attempts are absolutely unacceptable, since Palestinians are a historical community -- a people -- to a far greater degree than was the case even in the forties. Such attempts are extremely dangerous, since they block the resolution of the chief problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict and, at the same time, place a mine of tremendous destructive power under international relations in theNear East. Mankind has accumulated great experience which attests that no palliatives in solving national questions can resolve a conflict or stabilize the international situation in the long term.

It is known that one of the chief achievements of the Palestinian resistance in recent years was to secure recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative on the part of all Arab and socialist countries and the overwhelming majority of developing countries. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement strikes a blow at that historic achievement. What is more, a precedent is created which facilitates Israel's long-standing but still fruitless "work" in the occupied territories in search of Palestinian Quislings. In the end of the United States viewed that agreement on one plane: just as a means to begin separate direct talks with Israel, and under conditions, moreover, where the Palestinians would be represented by persons approved by the United States. In fact, Washington announced this publicly immediately after the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Something else is also characteristic. As soon as the agreement (which, as already stated, recorded the Palestinians' unilateral deviations) appeared, The United States refused to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. And yet the supporters of that agreement had advanced as a reason for signing it a "future" meeting with the United States, which, it was said, would thus "recognize"the PLO. Nothing of the kind came about. The United States lured with promises and urged on the conclusion of an agreement which not only weakend the Palestinian political position but introduced additional contradictions intothe Arab world.

Only an all-embracing settlement by means of convening an international conference with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, can be the sole alternative to the American policy of separate deals -- a policy which is designed to ensure the very best conditions for Israeli expansionism and which has nothing to do with establishing lasting peace in the region.

The process of a universal settlement must be implemented in the interests of all the peoples inhabiting that region, including both the Palestinian and the Israeli peoples. As is known, in July of last year the Soviet Union advanced detailed proposals for a Near East settlement. Those proposals met with broad support in Arab countries, in many developing states, and in a large spectrum of public opinion in the West. The strength of those proposals lay in their realism, in the fact that they based the settlement on principles of lasting significance: the inadmissibility of the seizure of foreign lands by means of aggression, and the ensuring of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state; the ensuring of the right of all the states and peoples of the region to a secure, independent existence and development.

The constructive nature of the Soviet proposals was also noted. It is possible to cite as an example the statement that, following the creation of a sovereign Palestinian state, it has the right to determine the nature of its relations with neighboring countries, including the possibility of forming a confederation. Another example -- the Soviet proposals envisaged a fairly flexible structure for the working organs of the conference: In addition to commissions on the principle of tackling problems, they provided, where necessary, for the creation of groups and the continuation of contacts within the conference framework on a bilateral basis.

Naturally, the convening of a peace conference on the Near East is no easy matter, and appropriate preparatory work is needed. But it cannot include, or be carried out by means of, isolated bilateral accords. The entire sum of accords could be implemented only at an international conference -- this is its support.

It is known that at the present time this sole possible way to achieve a universal settlement in the Near East is being blocked by the Israeli and the American leadership. However, there are undoubtedly forces even in Israel itself -- still few in number, it is true -- which are aware of the dangerous consequences of Israeli nihilism with regard to a universal settlement. Years in the Near East will shape up. Moreover, the practice of occupation poses an ever greater threat to any democratic manifestations in Israeli society itself. How can we fail to recall here the words of K. Marx, who said that a people which oppresses other peoples cannot be free.

It is to be hoped that those politicians who understand that it is in the national interests of the United States, as well as other states, to liquidate the constant danger of destabilization of the regional and global situation which attends the development of events in the Near East have not been finally pushed into the background even in the United States.

Of course, the path to a universal settlement in the Near East is not strewn with rose petals. But it is the only path, it seems, that mankind must take it if is really interested in justice for all peoples and in security and peace as the inalienable right which all the nations inhabiting our planet possess.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RELATIONS

LD292325 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 39 oct -5

["Recent" interview with YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what are the main directions of national construction and social and economic development in the Yemen Arab Republic?

[Answer] The development in these fields is a translation of the principles of 26 September revolution into practical realities. One of the main points of the translation of the revolution's principles is the implementation of the National Charter, which is the theoretical guide and intellectual course of the Yemeni people, and also the central planning in the economic, social, and cultural fields. These are the main features of the social and economic progress in our country, and the progress in the theoretical field as well.

[Question] During our visit to the YAR, we have seen many accomplishments, such as the new hospitals, schools, roads and institutions. What is the importance of these constructions?

[Answer] Yemen has great and numerous aspirations, and it also has its priorities within the development plans and within the first and second 5-year plans. They are specific priorities. The priorities of the second 5-year plan begin with the development of the agricultural sector, and the development of the section of industry that relies on local and materials. There is a great cultural progress in the sector of education and in the social sectors, it is in all sectors of life, because our people were deprived for a long time from progressing or from modernizing the things which should have been developed. Therefore, throughout immortal revolution, during the 23 years, we were able to accomplish many things in the cultural, educational, economic and agricultural spheres, in all fields [words indistinct] we are continuing, and we will continue the march toward achieving more progress according to the requirements of the times.

[Question] Allow me to talk about the situation in the Middle East. What is your assessment of the current situation in the Middle East?

[Answer] As you and everyone else know, the Middle East will stay in the same situation as long as the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories continues and as long as Israel continues to build settlements and to carry out its expansionist policies. I can see no peace as long as Israel continues in its arrogance and in building settlements and its repeated aggressions against the Arab nation. We consider that the problem will remain complicated until the Zionist occupation of the occupied Arab territories ends.

[Question] At the same time we know that some foreign countries, especially the United States, physically, in the fields of armanents and politics in the United Nations, support the Israel expansionist position.

[Answer] If it were not for the U.S. Administration's support to Israel, it would not have continued in its arrogance by occupying the Arab territories and in building settlements.

[Question] Mr. President, how do you evaluate the importance of the development of Soviet-Yemeni relations and the means for their development in the future, especially after the signing of the joint cooperation agreement between the two countries last year in Moscow?

[Answer] Yemeni-Soviet relations, in our opinion, are one of the oldest Arab relations. This is the 56th year of these relations.

[Question] Twenty-eight, the beginning of '28 [1928].

[Answer] Yes, they have continued now for 56 years. We consider them one of the oldest Arab relations. Our relations with the Soviet Union develop and progress every day and every year. They are relations based on mutual respect and nonintervention in the internal affairs of each of the two friendly countries. We appreciate the Soviet role when they stood by the Yemeni revolution since its beginning until now. The Soviet Union is a friend of the Yemeni people. These relations develop and progress, and will develop and progress more and more in the future. The best evidence on this is the renewal of the friendship treaty in 1984 on 9 October in Moscow. This strongly indicate the wish of the two sides to develop and propagate these relations.

[Question] What is your opinion on the Soviet initiative for a peace solution in the Middle East?

[Answer] We have explained this before. We appreciate the Soviet initiative. We think that there is no solution for the problem except through an international conference which should be attended by the Soviet Union and all the concerned parties.

Thank you very much Mr President.

RYZHKOV SENDS CABLE TO PDRY PRIME MINISTER

GF291354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Oct 85

["Text" of congratulations from Comrade Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Brother Engineer Haydr Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the signing of the PDRY-USSR friendship and cooperation treaty -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY, it is our pleasure to send to you, and to all the members of the PDRY government, our warm heartfelt congratulations and the best wishes. We are confident that the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY in all fields based on this solid agreement will further develop and deepen in the interests of the people of our countries and will serve the issue of peace in the Middle East. We wish you robust health, happiness, and success. We wish that the friendly people of the PDRY will continue to develop along the path of social and economic progress.

SWAPO LEADER ON REAGAN UN SPEECH, GENEVA SUMMIT

LD300052 Moscow TASS in English 2203 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, October 29 TASS -- Now that the peoples of the world are looking forward to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva it is more than strange to hear "voices" from Washington wishing to complicate the situation at the upcoming talks and prevent the adoption of construction decisions for improving the international climate, said David Merero, national chairman, member of the Political Bureau of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO].

As far as the recent address by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the 40th U.N. General Assembly is concerned, it can be described as a clot of dirt thrown into the fact of the United Nations Organization, David Merero told TASS correspondent Nikolay Semyonov in interview. Reagan cynically boasted the U.S. aggression against Grenada. He was trying to evade a discussion of specific disarmament issues and discredit the Soviet Union's peaceable policy. This stand of the speaker can be described only as the wish to lay the blame at the wrong door.

The USSR is known to give aid and support to the countries and people fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, fascism and Zionism.

Reagan has confirmed from the U.N. rostrum that the U.S. sides with the bandit groupings of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] type in Angola. The political "prescriptions" he spelled out from the U.N. rostrum are rejected with contempt by the peoples of the world. Reagan can be asked the question why he has passed over in silence the struggle of the national liberation movements in Namibia and the Republic of South Africa? Why the occupation of Namibia by the racist Republic of South Africa, an ally of the USA, is continuing until now? It is clear that the USA further plans to carry on the plunder of that region's natural resources in the south of the African continent jointly with the NATO member-countries and the RSA.

COMMENTARY ON RSA ATTEMPTS TO 'UNDERMINE' ANC

MB251220 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Vladimir Voyevodov commentary]

[Text] In one of his recent speeches in the Orange Free State, Pieter Botha, South Africa's state president, spoke strongly against any kind of dialogue with the ANC of South Africa. How many times has Botha tried to denigrate and besmirch as well-respected organization, which has been accorded international accredition in recognition of its constructive role in the freedom struggle? Botha calls it a bandit-gangster organization. Vladimir Voyevodov comments on the matter:

The South African Government is really frightened by the escalation of the forces that demand the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa. The RSA Government has seen the writing on the wall that the days of apartheid rule are numbered. In desperate attempts to lengthen the life of apartheid rule, the government has embarked on all kinds of actions characterized by panic. The RSA Government fears the ANC's role in the South African political situation.

The South African Government has taken several steps to undermine the ANC's escalating influence among the people.

These steps include, among other measures, the suppression of all suspected ANC adherents inside South Africa; the periodic launching of destabilization forays into neighboring black independent states, which share borders with South Africa, and South Africa's repeated accusation that these states are aiding and abetting violence in southern Africa.

It is a well-known fact that from 1912 until the early 1960's, the leaders of the ANC in South Africa employed all available peaceful methods in their struggle for human rights. They tried without avail to have discrimination and apartheid outlawed and to replace them with a dispensation that would be nonracial and also guarantee the full participation of all population groups resident in South Africa. The whites rejected these suggestions with contempt.

In 1948, it became clear that a peaceful solution to South Africa's political problems was doomed. The Nationalist Party, NP, had taken over the reins of government and the NP had apartheid as a guiding and driving force for its administrative actions. Africans' few remaining human rights were whittled away at an accelerated pace. Beyond that, the NP government suppressed all those suspected of sympathy toward human rights for Africans. Opponents of apartheid got short shrift. The South African Communist Party, SACP, was banned and despite the ANC's avowed policy of nonviolence and peaceful methods, it was also banned in 1960. Most leaders of the ANC, including Nelson Mandela, were arrested and given lengthy jail terms.

South Africa was plunged into a cycle of violence and continuous unnecessary bloodshed.

All these developments reduced the hopes of millions of Africans in South Africa that a peaceful transition to democratic rule in South Africa was possible. Reacting to public sentiment, the ANC was forced to establish a military wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation].

Today, the ANC's prestige has reached high levels and the political clout is increasing at unprecedented pace. The ANC's role in South African events is unmistakably evident. The ANC is supported by the majority of the oppressed people in South Africa. The ANC has prestige and international accreditation worldwide. The war of liberation carried on by Umkhonto we Sizwe against South Africa has been endorsed as within the acceptable legal norms, even by the United Nations.

Many people in South Africa, including a growing number of enlightened whites, now realize that South Africa's problems in the political, economic, and social welfare spheres cannot be cleared up without the participation of the ANC of South Africa. However, when one listens to Pieter Botha's remarks, it becomes crystal clear that Botha's government has no intention of employing useful and wise methods in solving South Africa's problems.

All this clearly demonstrates that Pieter Botha, regarded as a reformer in South African politics by Western countries and also by his own cabinet colleagues, is really a redneck racist determined to preserve apartheid at all costs.

CIA ACTIVITIES IN GHANA TERMED 'DISASTROUS'

LD300054 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Washington October 29 TASS -- The exposure of the CIA's operations in Ghana can be described only as "disastrous", recognized [words indistinct] expert of the U.S. espionage department in an article published in the American journal AFRICA REPORT.

According to his data, the Ghanaian security organs have proved the complicity of eleven members of the U.S. Embassy in Accra in CIA's subversive operations in that country. This has been a blow to the CIA's operations not only in Ghana, but also in Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Togo.

Ghana's Government has demanded for a number of [words indistinct] the USA put an end to the sordid activity of a number of American "diplomats" in Accra, which was on an openly hostile character. In 1983, the AFRICA REPORT said, Ghana's security services uncovered criminal plans to overthrow the Jerry Rawlings government. A group of persons implicated in criminal designs was arrested. Documents proving the complicity of U.S. Embassy officials in clandestine operations against that South African country were turned over to the U.S. Administration by Ghana's Embassy in Washington. All this made Washington recall its Ambassador Thomas Smith from Accra urgently. Early this year the chief of the American spy ring was expelled from Ghana.

Such actions, the AFRICA REPORT says, aroused indignation among the country's public. The statement by the Ghanaian Government described the CIA's activity as "disgraceful".

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS ZAMBIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM241519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] A public soiree in Moscow on 22 October marked Zambia's national holiday -- Independence Day. The speakers noted that Soviet people are invariably in solidarity with the peoples of Africa's struggling for the consolidation of national independence and socioeconomic progress and against the intrigues of imperialism, racism, and reaction. It was emphasized that Soviet-Zambian relations are developing successfully in various fields in the interests of the two countries and the cause of world peace.

Fine Mushaukwa Liboma, Zambian ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the soiree.

SHEVARDNADZE DEPARTS CUBA, SEEN OFF BY CASTRO

LD300348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0315 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Havanna, 30 Oct (TASS) — The friendly visit to Cuba of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has come to an end. He was here at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba. Today he left for Moscow.

At the Jose Marti Airport E.A. Shevardnadze was seen off by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers; Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Jesus Montana, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs for the Republic, and other official figures.

Among the seeing-off party was Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba.

MAIN ISSUES OF VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS REPORTED

PM291453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 First Edition p 8

[TASS report: "Analysis of Situation; At the Communist Party of Venezuela Congress"]

[Text] Caracas, 25 Oct -- The Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] is continuing its work here. Jesus Faria, secretary general of the PCV, delivered the Central Committee report.

Describing the world situation he pointed out that imperialism retreating under the onslaught of the forces of progress, has mounted an unprecedented arms race and is fueling international tension. Consequently, the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe hangs over the planet.

The aggressive nature of U.S. policy, the speaker stressed, is keenly felt in Latin America. The U.S. Administration did not hesitate to occupy Grenada, continues a campaign of threats against socialist Cuba, organizes armed raids into revolutionary Nicaragua's territory and is trying to suppress the struggle for genuine political and and economic independence, by peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries.

The report notes the important role of the socialist community countries, under these conditions, primarily the Soviet Union, which invariably heads the movement of peace supporters and consistently implements Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We have just witnessed, J. Faria pointed out, constructive new proposals on disarmament put forward by the Warsaw Pact states.

A considerable part of the report was devoted to Venezuela's internal situation, which is characterized by an intensification of the country's dependence on monopoly capital and an aggravation of the economic crisis. Unemployment and living costs are rising. Working people's real earnings are decreasing. U.S. monopolies and the local oligarchy are trying to transfer the burden of the crisis, including the huge foreign debt, onto the shoulders of the working people. The PCV resolutely rejects the diktat of the IMF, which is the voice of U.S. interests.

The PCV Central Committee calls on communists to rally their ranks still closer and strengthen their unity with all anti-imperialist and democratic forces, primarily the working class. Communists must resolutely uphold the interests of working people and broad sections of the population. The PCV will stand firm on its positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and together with the socialist countries and all progressive mankind will struggle to defend peace throughout the world.

A CPSU Central Committee greeting was read at the congress, to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause. This honored mission was performed by the head of the CPSU delegation G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ulyanovsk Obkom. On behalf of the Soviet Union's communists, he presented the congress with a memorial gift of a portrait of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

CIA PLOT ALLEGED IN REPORT ON BOLIVIAN GUERRILLAS

PY292207 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] According to the Bolivian newspaper HOY, the CIA is engaged in subversive activities in Bolivia. CIA agents apparently floated a rumor about alleged guerrilla groups that are supposedly receiving help from Cuba and Nicaragua.

HOY stated that the objective of the agents provocateurs of the Yankee special services was to compel Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration to implement strict measures against left-wing opposition parties and labor unions.

The argument wielded by the CIA for this provocation is typical of this organization. We must bear in mind that lately the situation in Bolivia worsened because of a conflict between the executive branch and the labor unions over the former's economic policy.

The new administration has stated that its first priority was to stabilize the economy, and implemented its economic plan on 29 August. Among other things, this plan froze salaries, freed prices, decentralized state-owned mining and oil corporations, established a floating exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, and lifted restrictions on imports.

These, as well as other measures, awakened the wrath of workers, and this led to a severe conflict. However, a quest for a compromise began after a period of fierce confrontation. A dialogue was begun between the government and the major labor organization, the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB]. The CIA obviously was displeased, and it did not take it very long to concoct a provocative rumor about guerrilla groups.

It would seem that the CIA bosses were hoping that the Bolivian Government would sever the dialogue and unleash a wave of repression, in keeping with the national security doctrine that the Pentagon has taught Latin American military men.

It is common knowledge that this doctrine is designed for an internal war against the intrigues of international communism. Let us recall that this doctrine was actively implemented by the Argentine and Uruguayan military dictatorships and that it is now being enacted by the Chilean and Paraguayan regimes, causing untold misfortuned for the peoples in these countries.

The CIA strategists were planning to do something similar in Bolivia. It is also obvious that they had yet another objective in mind. Should the idiotic ploy be successful, the CIA hoped to make Bolivia sever relations with Cuba and Nicaragua.

However, the plans of the U.S. imperialist circles and the CIA failed miserably. The members of the Bolivian High Military Command firmly rejected the rumor about guerrillas in Bolivia.

REPORTAGE ON POSSIBLE RELEASE OF SAKHAROV'S WIFE

BILD Report

DW291147 Hamburg BILD in German 29 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Exclusive report by Peter Bartels: "Mrs Sakharov Allowed to Get Out"]

[Text] The Soviets will let Sakharov's wife Yelena Bonner (60) leave for the West! As BILD-ZEITUNG learned from a reliable Moscow source, she can fly "immediately and where she wants to." BILD was asked to inform the Sakharov couple's children who are living in the United States about the release.

Mrs Bonner, who has been living in exile in Gorkiy for years with her husband, the Nobel Prize Winner and freedom fighter Andrey Sakharov, was told to visit the Gorkiy police authorities a few days ago. An emigration department official said: "Please make an application to leave now if you still want to go abroad for medical treatment." As BILD reported, Sakharov has repeatedly started hunger strikes to enforce an exit permit for his wife. She is suffering from an eye disease and is threatened with blindness. Previously all applications to leave have been rejected categorically.

As BILD has just learned from Moscow, Sakharov and his wife are said to be pleased by the permission to leave. According to BILD information, Mrs Bonner can stay in the West for 2 or 3 months and return to her husband in the Soviet Union at any time.

Bonner Obtains Visa

AU290924 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Oct 29 (AFP) -- Yelena Bonner, the wife of Soviet dissident physicist Andrey Sakharov, has obtained a visa to go to the West, Soviet journalist Victor Louis, a normally highly reliable source concerning the Sakharov case, said here today.

He was responding to reports by a U.S. television channel and a West German newspaper BILD that Mrs. Bonner had been allowed to leave for the West for medical treatment. Mr. Louis explained that the issue of this visa "was not legally incompatible" with the sentence of five years internal exile imposed on her for "slandering the Soviet state." It is not known whether her appeal against sentence, sent to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in April, was accepted or rejected. The Soviet Foreign Ministry today refused to comment on the visa reports in BILD ZEITUNG and the U.S. television network CBS.

USSR REPORTEDLY LIBERALIZING EXIT OF JEWS

LD300924 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet authorities are reported to be preparing to liberalize the exit of Jews from the Soviet Union. According to Jean-Pierre Quittard, our correspondent in Moscow, between 10,000 and 20,000 Jews will be authorized each year to leave the country.

MORE COMMENTON DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM

PRAVDA Editorial

PM291241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Continuity and Innovation"]

[Text] The draft new edition of the CPSU Program, approved by the Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, was published yesterday. A new and high responsible stage in the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress has begun -- a stage of extensive and direct consultation between the party and the people on the most important economic and political questions.

The involvement of millions of Soviet people -- communists and non-party people -- in the partywide and nationwide discussion of the draft program will enable the party to better regulate its course toward communism and take account of the will, interests, and needs of all classes and strata of our society. At the present crucial turning point in Soviet society's history, the CPSU, following Lenin's traditions, consults the people so as to achieve the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of collective experience.

The draft new edition of the party Program -- the CPSU's main theoretical and political document -- is a very rich store of Marxist-Leninist ideas and the result of scientific generalization of the historical experience of all generations of communists and Soviet people. The document submitted for discussion is the result of great work by party organizations, labor collectives, and broad public strata. It is vivid evidence of the truly democratic nature of our party and our socialist system.

The draft's distinguishing feature is the continuity of the fundamental theoretical and political guidelines on which the party base its work. Such continuity has to do with the principled nature and consistence of party theory and policy and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. At the same time, consistency and continuity presuppose the creative development of the party's theory, strategy, and tactics, an innovative search in the key areas of its activity, and consideration of the changes which have taken place in the 25 years since the Third Program's adoption.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program is based on a firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and a realistic analysis of the country's domestic and international situation. It contains a clear and detailed description of the strategic areas of the work of the party, the Soviet state, and all the people.

The CPSU's ultimate goal is to build communism. It expresses working people's brightest ideals and aspirations, which mankind's best minds have dreamed about through the centuries. The draft outlines the higher, communist formation phase.

Communism is a classless social system with undivided nationwide ownership of the means of production and the full social equality of all members of society where, as people undergo comprehensive development, so production forces will grow on the basis of constantly developing science and technology, all sources of social wealth will begin flowing in a full stream, and the great principle of "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs" will be realized. Communism is a highly organized society of free and conscious workers in which social self-management will be asserted, labor for society's good will be the paramount vital requirement and perceived need for all, and each person's abilities will be used with the utmost benefit for the people.

The party constantly correlates its policy, economic and social strategy, and tasks of organizational and ideological work with the communist future.

The CPSU proceeds from the premise that there is and can be no sharp dividing line between the two phases of communist formation. The objective laws of society's development determine the need for socialism to develop into communism. It is impermissible either to rush ahead or to be slow in resolving the urgent tasks.

The CPSU's Third Program in its present edition, the draft notes, is a program for socialism's systematic and all-around improvement and Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. It is a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The essence of the party's present-day course is embodied in the concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. With that concept the party stands before the people today and proceeds with it toward the routine 27th Congress.

This concept is enshrined in the basis of the program provisions, which determine the goals and tasks of the activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in all spheres of social life. Through the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development toward the attainment of a qualitatively new state of society -- that is the pivotal idea of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program.

In the economic strategy sphere this means ensuring the switch to an economy of the highest organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a well-ordered economic mechanism. Before the year 2000 is out the country's production potential must be doubled and subjected to fundamental qualitative renewal. These transformations will be implemented primarily on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress. Science will become a full, direct production force.

In the social sphere this means the steady improvement of Soviet people's living and working conditions; the increasingly full realization of the principle of social justice in all the main spheres of social relations; the rapprochement of classes and social groups and strata and the elimination of the substantial distinctions between mental and physical labor and between city and country; and the improvement of national relations and the strengthening of the fraternal friendship of all nations and ethnic groups in the country.

In the political sphere it means improving Soviet democracy and implementing increasingly fully the people's socialist self-management on the basis of the daily, active, and effective involvement of working people and their collectives and organizations in resolving questions of state and social life.

In the spiritual sphere it means molding harmoniously developed, socially active individuals, combining within themselves spiritual richness, moral purity, and physical perfection. The draft poses concrete tasks in the sphere of ideological-educational work, public education, science, cultural building, literature, and art.

The draft's entire content demonstrates that it is only through a well conceived economic strategy, strong social policy, and purposeful ideological-educational work, taken in their indissoluble unity, that it is possible to activate the human factor without which none of the tasks put forward can be resolved. Because the larger scale the historical goals are, the more important the proprietorially interested, conscious, and active participation of the millions in achieving them becomes.

The new draft Program reflects the main trends of world development and gives a detailed description of the present era. This is an era of socialist revolutions, transition from capitalism to socialism and communism, and historic competition between the two world sociopolitical systems, an era of national liberation revolutions and the destruction of colonialism, and an era of struggle by the main motive forces of social development -- world socialism, the workers and communist movement, the peoples of the liberated states, and the mass democratic movement -- against imperialism and its policy of aggression and oppression and for democracy and social progress.

Every line of the Leninist party's Program is aimed at preventing war, establishing world peace, and securing the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The draft puts forward concrete proposals aimed at achieving this noble goal.

Soviet communists advocate the further development and strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation with the socialist countries. Together with the other fraternal parties the CPSU considers it its internationalist duty to strengthen the socialist community's unity and build up its might and influence.

The firm alliance of the forces of social progress and national liberation is the guarantee of mankind's better future. Our party advocates that the liberated peoples' growing influence be used increasingly to further cause of the struggle against the vestiges of colonialism and for peace and world security.

The CPSU is a component of the world communist movement. Deeply aware of its historic responsibility to the world working class and its vanguard, our party will continue to defend the common revolutionary ideals and principles of proletarian internationalism and struggle consistently for the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching and against dogamatism and revisionism and all bourgeois ideological influences on the workers movement.

The Communist Party, the party of the working class and of all the people, is the guiding and directing force of our society and the inspirer and organizer of the masses' historic creativity. Its role objectively increases under the new historical conditions. Ever higher demands are being made on the standard of the party's political and organizational activity and on every communist.

Exercising the political leadership of society, the CPSU will continue to consistently apply tried and tested principles and, above all, the Leninist principles of membership, democratic centralism, collectivity, and proletarian, socialist internationalism. In its daily work it will assert a Leninist style in party work and in all spheres of state and economic management and increase the scientific validation of its policy; it will rely extensively on the masses' collective reason and experience and develop their social initiative. The party attaches fundamental significance to the unity of ideological-theoretical, political educational, organizational, and economic activity, to the uncompromising struggle against all stagnation and conservatism, and to the creative search for up-to-date solutions to socioeconomic, scientific-technical, and ideological-educational problems.

Party organizations are now facing the task of discussing the draft new edition of the Program on a wide scale at party meetings, rayon, city, oblast, and kray conferences, and union republic communist party conferences. The mass media are called on to provide a nationwide platform for discussion. This is a crucial political campaign. The discussion, propaganda, and explanation of the draft must be open and businesslike in character, must be well organized and meaningful, without ostentation or ballyhoo, and must promote the Soviet people's further cohesion around the Communist Party and working people's thorough understanding of the tasks and the prospects for further improving socialist society and its attainment of a new qualitative condition. Attention must center on questions of practical work to complete the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole -- on strengthening discipline and order, introducing the achievements of science and advanced experience, intensifying the thrift system, and enhancing the prestige of honest and conscientious labor.

The party urges communists and all working people -- workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia -- to actively join in the discussion of this very important procongress document. No useful idea or sensible suggestion should be ignored. As it approaches its 27th Congress the CPSU expresses the confidence that all the tasks posed will be resolved and the targets outlined will be achieved.

TRUD Editorial

PM291141 Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the Cherished Aim"]

[Text] The draft CPSU Program (New Edition) was published in the press yesterday. This document was unanimously approved at the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and submitted for broad discussion by all the USSR's communists and working people. The participation of millions upon millions of Soviet people -- Communists and non-party people -- in the partywide, nationwide discussion will make it possible to plot the party's course toward the future better and take fuller account of the will, interests, and needs of all classes and sections of the people.

All who are acquainting themselves with the draft new edition of the program are noting above all the continuity of the CPSU's fundamental theoretical and political aims. At every historical stage tasks raised by the times have been resolved, but the party has always been guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching and has always remained a party of revolutionary action.

The correctness of the basic tenets of the Third Program has been confirmed by time and practice. At the same time, experience gained and scientific interpretation of the country's life on the domestic scene and in the international arena make it possible to define more accurately and concretely the Soviet society's long-term development, the says and means of achieving the final aim, communism, and foreign policy tasks under new historical conditions.

The Third CPSU Program in its present edition is a program for the systematic and all-around improvement of socialism, and for Soviet society's further progress toward communism on the basis of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. It is a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The party has put forward the concept of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development. This is a strategic course toward the qualitative transformation of all aspects of Soviet society's life, that is, a radical renewal of its material and technical base in the light of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution an improvement of social and, primarily, economic relations; profound changes in the content and nature of labor and people's material and spiritual living conditions; and the activation of the whole system of political, social, and ideological institutions.

The CPSU'S program aims demand profound changes above all in the decisive sphere of human activity -- the economy. The intensification of production, a reorientation toward qualitative factors of economic growth, the all-around development of production forces, and the further improvement of production relations -- these are demands which right now determine the activity of management organs, party and social organizations, and all labor collectives.

The impressive task advanced by the party to double the country's production potential before the end of the year 2000 while simultaneously radically renewing it in qualitative terms is inspiring the working people both by its scale and by the accuracy with which its feasibility has been elaborated. The implementation of this task will provide a firm basis for the rapid growth of national prosperity, the all-around development of the individual, and the strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might.

The consolidation and augmentation of social ownership of the means of production will continue to be the focus of party and state attention. The development of production forces in agriculture and the strengthening of the entire agroindustrial complex will contribute to the further narrowing of the gap and -- in the longer term -- the merger between kolkhoz and cooperative ownership and ownership by the whole people. The distribution mechanism will continue to be improved. Strict monitoring of the measure of labor and measure of consumption, resolute elimination of unearned income and of wage-leveling, and, on the other hand, the stimulation of collectives' and every worker's interest in the best possible labor results -- all this fully accords with the principles of socialism.

A key role in the development of production relations is being assigned to the further development of the working people's creative initiative and their increasing involvement in the process of production management and a new upsurge of socialist competition.

The draft new edition of the Program assigns as important place to social policy as a powerful means of accelerating the country's development, stimulating the masses' labor and sociopolitical activeness, molding the new man, and firmly establishing the socialist way of life -- an important factor for society's political stability. The steady implementation of the principle of social justice, and efforts to narrow the gap between clases and social groups, surmount to substantial differences between physical and intellectual labor and between the cities and the countryside, and strengthen the fraternal friendship of all the country's nations and ethnic groups constitute the essence and the main tasks of the party's social policy at the present stage.

Measures such as the doubling within the next 15 years of the volume of resources to be channeled into satisfying people's requirements, enhancement of the creative nature of labor, a considerable reduction of manual labor, and the provision of sound sanitary and hygienic conditions in production are intended to serve the noble aims of shaping harmoniously developed and spiritually well endowed individuals.

The Communist Party believes that at the present stage the strategic line for the development of our society's political system consists in the improvement of Soviet democracy and the increasingly full implementation of socialist self-management by the people on the basis of the daily, active, and effective participation of the working people and their collectives and organizations in the resolution of questions of state and public life.

All components of this system, that is, the state, trade unions, the Komsomol, and cooperative and other social organizations, function under the leadership of the Communist Party, which forms the core of the political system. The course toward the further democratization of management presupposes the inevitable enhancement of the role of social organizations including the biggest mass organization, the trade unions. The trade unions are urged to contribute in every way to augmenting the national wealth, improving people's working, living, and leisure conditions, upholding the working people's rights and interests, constantly attending to the communist education of the masses, involving them in the management of production and social affairs, and strengthening conscious labor discipline.

The Communist Party regards the ideological, political labor, and moral education of Soviet people and the molding of harmoniously developed and socially active individuals who combine spiritual wealth, moral purity, and physical excellence as its key program task. For the sake of these noble aims all ideological work and the system of people's education will be improved and conditions will be created for the development of science, culture, and the arts.

The draft new edition of the CPSU Program clearly defines the party's tasks in the international arena and in the struggle for peace and social progress. These tasks stem from the humane nature of socialist society. There is no nobler or more responsible mission than defending and strengthening peace and curbing the aggressive and militarist forces for the sake of the present and future generations. Socialism's ideal is a world without wars and without weapons.

All the Soviet people's historic achievements are inseparably linked with the Communist Party. The party is the inspirer and organizer of the masses' creativity. The party's leading role is inevitably rising in present conditions. The Soviet people are deeply committed to communist ideals and associate their present and their future with the party. They regard the imposing tasks outlined by the party as their action program and will spare no effort to achieve the set targets. Our country's working people are now acquainting themselves with great interest, with the draft program. The examination and discussion of this document in labor collectives must be organized in a businesslike fashion, without ostentation or fuss. Discussion of the tasks set by the party becomes meaningful only if it relates to the concern of the collectives, the quest for and activation of reserves, and the elimination of shortcomings and of everything that hampers highly productive and efficient work.

The new upsurge of socialist competition to complete the 11th 5-Year Plan successfully and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion will ensure new labor victories for the Soviet people and actively contribute to translating the party's Leninist course into reality.

TU Official

LD292215 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 29 TASS -- Soviet society cannot progress without creating conditions for [word indistinct], vigorous and effective participation of all working people and their collectives in social and production sphere. This provision of the draft new edition of the CPSU Programme is viewed by the Soviet trade unions as a guide for action, a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksandra Biryukova, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

The most massive organisation uniting 136 million people has at its disposal various means by which trade unions influence the economic and social progress, draw working people in governing all the spheres of the country's life, Biryukova said. Take, for instance, the problem of national economic planning. It is precisely the trade union committee jointly with the administration that organizes at every enterprise the drawing up and discussion of draft state plans. These drafts are submitted for endorsement to higher instances only after they have been considered and approved of by work collectives.

Thus, when the national economic plan of the USSR for 1985 was drawn up, the government took into consideration many wishes of trade unions: more than 30 cardinal proposals of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions were adopted. These were proposals for the manufacture of new types of industrial products and the introduction of technological processes, inventions and discoveries, for the improvement of working conditions, specifically for reducing the volume of strenuous and hazardous works.

Permanently operating production conferences which trade unions organize jointly with the management exert an active influence on the economic development. More than 143,000 such conferences now function in the country. They consist of more than 6.5 million workers, specialists, employees. Every year they table over 1.5 million proposals whose implementation enhances the efficiency of production and leads to the improvement of the quality of products, improves the working conditions and has an economic effect running into many millions of roubles. The participation in the work of these bodies fosters in the working people a sense of being masters of production.

New possibilities for the development and deepening of socialist democracy is opened by the law of the USSR on work collectives and enhancement of their role in the management of enterprises that was adopted on the initiative of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions two years ago, opens up new possibilities for the development and deepening of socialist democracy. The essence of the provisios of the law is that not a single major production or social matter affecting the interests of the working people can be considered and decided by the administration without the participation of workers and employees.

SUPREME SOVIET CONDUCTS BUDGET, PLAN REVIEW

LD300830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] In the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet preliminary examination of the 1986 USSR state plan and state budget continues. A preliminary review is also being made of the results of the fulfillment of the plan for the present year and execution of last year's budget.

To conduct this important work, preparatory deputies' commissions have been created for budgetary incomes, power engineering, machine-building, the agro-industrial complex, for health and social insurance and others. At their sessions deputies are listening to reports on the results of the work of particular industries, are seeking economy reserves and are studying prospects for more successful incorporation of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy of each country [as heard] and republic.

Today, at a session of the Commission for Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metallurgy, reports by USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance and the State Committee for Science and Technology are to be heard. Invited to a session of the Commission for Transport and Communications are representatives of the ministries of Railways, Merchant Marine and Civil Aviation of the USSR. Reports at the session of the Commission for Science and Technology will be delivered by representatives of the Academy of Sciences, Gosstandart, and many industrial ministries. Sessions of other preparatory commissions are to be held today also.

ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES KIEV MEETING

LD292246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Excerpt] A seminar-conference devoted to the further perfecting of idelogical educational work in labor kollektivs, in the light of the decisions of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, ended in Kiev today. Taking part in it were party and ideological workers of the Ukraine, and of a number of rays and oblasts of the RSFSR. Comrade Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, delivered a report on topical questions of idelogical work in today's conditions.

A report by Comrade Kapto, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was devoted to the ideological educational work experience of the Ukraine republican party organization in labor kollektivs.

DYMSHITS PRESENTS AWARDS TO DESIGNERS, ARCHITECTS

LD292206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Diplomas and lapel-badges of laureates of the USSR Council of Ministers Prize for 1985 for developing the most outstanding designs and, following these designs, building enterprises, edifices and structures, were presented to a large group of Moscow designers, architects, and builders on 29 October in the Kremlin's Sverdlovsk hall. A USSR Council of Ministers prize has been awarded for the design and construction of coking batteries of the great power unit at the Magnitorsk 'Lenin' Metallurgical combine; Moscow specialists also contributed in the construction of these installations, which were put up in a minimum amount of time.

The Moscow metro's Serpukhovskaya line, in the design and construction of which quite a few remarkable technical approaches were used, is of important significance for the improvement of the transport service for the inhabitants of the new areas of the capital.

Deputy USSR Council of Ministers Chairman, Dymshits, in presenting the awards, cordially congratualted the laureates and wished them further creative successes.

UZBEK SSR HOLDS SPECIAL POLITICAL DAY

GF291431 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Summary from poor reception] "A special political day was organized in the Uzbek SSR on 18 October dedicated to realizing the objectives of the Great October Revolution."

Speakers who addressed meetings in industrial factories, organizations, establishments, and universities discussed the development in cotton cultivation and the republic's great achievements in the economic and cultural fields. Our republic has made great strides in development under Soviet sovereignty.

"The new CPSU Program, the changes recommended by the CPSU Central Committee, the plans stipulating the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development between 1986 and 1990 and between the latter and the year 2000, and the results of the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum have spurred the strength and effort of the production collectives. The documents of the plenum explained in a concrete way the party's plan to give momentum to the USSR's social and economic development and [word indistinct]. The speakers of the day noted that the republic's workers have upgraded their social competition significantly in honor of the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

"Significant attention was focused during the special political day on matters related to the question of creating favorable conditions in work collectives with a view to enabling them to successfully fulfill their production tasks for 1985 and for the entire 11th 5-Year Plan period.

"The members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; the members of the Uzbek Communist Party Auditing Commission; the secretaries of oblast, city, and rayon party committees; the officials of soviet and communal organizations and ministries and administrations; and party and work veterans travelled to (?work sites) and held talks during the special day.

"Also participating in the day were the members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau."

ORBITAL SPACE COMPLEX EXPERIMENTS CONTINUE

LD291517 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the flight control centre: Cosmonauts Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh and their flight on board the orbital complex "Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-14 -- Cosmos-1686".

In the past days they made experiments for the measuring of characteristics of the atmosphere close to the complex, made control checks of instruments and equipment, and were engaged in prophylactic work with onboard systems and equipment.

Visual observations and photography of different sections of land and surface of the world ocean were continued.

Today's programme included medical checks, work with technical documents, preparations of scientific equipment and instruments for the coming experiments. The flight engineer will be subjected to the checks to study the reaction of the blood circulation system to measured physical loads during exercises on veloergometer. This research is made to assess the capability for work of a cosmonaut who has been in weightlessness for over 18 weeks.

According to reports of the crew and data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally.

TELESCOPE DELIVERED TO USSURI SOLAR STATION

OW291049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0940 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A new 400 millimeter astrograph-telescope has been delivered to the Ussuri Solar Observatory, the country's easternmost. The telescope, which was produced in the GDR at the world renowned Karl Zeiss Company, has no equal in the RSFSR and was assembled by workers of the Far Eastern Scientific Center in Vladivostok.

Installation of a 12-meter tower, on which the powerful telescope will be assembled, is being completed at the solar service station, located on one of the high hills in the Ussuri Tayga.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES FOR CHUKCHI --Magadan communications workers have put several Moskva satellite communications transmitting stations into operation; inhabitants of the most remote populated areas of the Chukchi Autonomous Okrug will now be able to view two central television programs. Screens have also lit up in the village of Lavrentiya, where an orbita receiving station has gone into operation. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 29 Oct 85 LD]

TELEVISION RECEIVER STATION COMMISSIONED -- Today, Puir, in the Amur region, received Central Television second program broadcasts for the first time when a receiver station of the Moscow satellite system was commissioned. Twelve more television receiver stations will be assembled in Khabarovsk region rural areas before the end of the year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 25 Oct 85 LD]